

PEOPLE

Canadian Gets 60 Days For Deserting in 1955

A Canadian army private sentenced to 60 days in prison on a charge of desertion, nearly 30 years after he left the Canadian Army, was the biggest mistake in my life, Bernard Cross, 55, said of his sentence to leave the military in 1955 and seek political asylum in West Germany. Now a lawyer, Cross is in Ottawa, Ontario, wearing only the clothes he was given when he was arrested. He was picked up by a West German military court in Ottawa in 1982, he said, he stayed in a Soviet military site and was imprisoned for 13 months. Cross, who is married and has two children, was sentenced to 60 days in prison for desertion in 1955. He was picked up by a West German military court in Ottawa in 1982, he said, he stayed in a Soviet military site and was imprisoned for 13 months. Cross, who is married and has two children, was sentenced to 60 days in prison for desertion in 1955. He was picked up by a West German military court in Ottawa in 1982, he said, he stayed in a Soviet military site and was imprisoned for 13 months.

Mayor Edward I. Koch of New York City has accused Mayor Antonio M. Poma of spreading rumors about the city's financial state, according to a report in the New York Times. Koch said that Poma's "spreading the rumors" was "a deliberate attempt to mislead the public." Koch said that Poma's "spreading the rumors" was "a deliberate attempt to mislead the public." Koch said that Poma's "spreading the rumors" was "a deliberate attempt to mislead the public."

U.S. Seeks To Tighten Exports of Technology

WASHINGTON — The Commerce Department has proposed tighter export rules that are intended to stop the shipment of sensitive technology, particularly high-technology equipment, to "potential adversaries."

U.S. Charges On Arms Pact Are Criticized

WASHINGTON — A group of former arms control negotiators and policy analysts have criticized the Reagan administration for making public accusations that the Soviet Union may have violated arms treaties.

Shultz Reports No Shift on Missile Talks

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service
OSLO — Secretary of State George P. Shultz said Thursday that his five hours of talks with Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko of the Soviet Union were worthwhile but made "absolutely no movement" toward resuming negotiations for reducing nuclear missiles.

Officials See Resumption In Months

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service
STOCKHOLM — Soviet bloc foreign ministers have suggested that their Western counterparts at the Warsaw Pact are ready to soon reopen the talks on limiting conventional forces in Europe, officials from the Atlantic alliance said Thursday.

U.S. Charges On Arms Pact Are Criticized

WASHINGTON — A group of former arms control negotiators and policy analysts have criticized the Reagan administration for making public accusations that the Soviet Union may have violated arms treaties.

Shultz Reports No Shift on Missile Talks

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service
OSLO — Secretary of State George P. Shultz said Thursday that his five hours of talks with Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko of the Soviet Union were worthwhile but made "absolutely no movement" toward resuming negotiations for reducing nuclear missiles.

Officials See Resumption In Months

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service
STOCKHOLM — Soviet bloc foreign ministers have suggested that their Western counterparts at the Warsaw Pact are ready to soon reopen the talks on limiting conventional forces in Europe, officials from the Atlantic alliance said Thursday.

U.S. Charges On Arms Pact Are Criticized

WASHINGTON — A group of former arms control negotiators and policy analysts have criticized the Reagan administration for making public accusations that the Soviet Union may have violated arms treaties.

The Global Newspaper
Edited in Paris
Printed Simultaneously
in Paris, London, Zurich,
Hong Kong, Singapore
and The Hague.

WEATHER DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 14

No. 31,389

U.S. Seeks To Tighten Exports of Technology

WASHINGTON — The Commerce Department has proposed tighter export rules that are intended to stop the shipment of sensitive technology, particularly high-technology equipment, to "potential adversaries."

The announcement of the rules on Wednesday followed a highly publicized incident in which computers that officials said had military applications were intercepted en route to the Soviet Union. In that incident, Pentagon officials criticized the Commerce Department as being careless in its licensing procedures.

The rules would tighten the procedure for granting distribution licenses. These licenses now allow exporters to make multiple shipments over an extended period under a single permit, rather than apply for an individual permit for each shipment.

Under the new rules, exporters would no longer be able to get distribution licenses for high-technology items such as lasers and semiconductor devices, except if those items are intended for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries and Australia, New Zealand and Japan.

The rules would also require that applications for licenses include more specific information on the goods to be exported, and there would be greater limits placed on foreign companies that buy equipment in the United States and re-export them to other countries.

To obtain a distribution license, an exporter must have obtained at least 50 individual export licenses in the previous year, a Commerce Department statement said.

William T. Archey, acting assistant secretary for trade administration, said in the statement that the new rules should "significantly limit the potential for abuse" of distribution licenses.

He said there were 700 distribution license holders, many of whom were among the largest U.S. exporters.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

INSIDE

■ Mexico's oil workers' union has yet to come under scrutiny in the government's drive against corruption. Page 3.

■ A bomb squad in Washington takes no chances in dealing with suspicious packages. Page 3.

■ The FCC delayed as late as June 1985 telephone "access" charges for home and small-business customers. Page 9.

■ Three grandchildren of the late J. Edgar Hoover won a court order delaying Getty Oil's merger with Texaco. Page 9.

■ Elizabeth Spencer, the Mississippi-born writer, is back in the literary limelight after a 20-year spell in the cold. Page 5.

■ Dances ponder social programs that half the country thinks are excessive and the other half indispensable.

TOMORROW

■ Dances ponder social programs that half the country thinks are excessive and the other half indispensable.

Shamir Criticizes Jordan for Overture to PLO

By David K. Shipler
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir has expressed disappointment with Jordan's recent call on the Palestine Liberation Organization to move toward a "practical formula" for negotiations with Israel.

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1984



SURVIVOR — Firemen help a miner who was rescued Thursday from the fire-purged shaft of a Japanese coal mine. Eighty-three workers died in the blaze at the Mitsui Mining Co.'s Miki mine complex north of Omura City on the southern island of Kyushu. Thirteen of the 96 trapped miners were rescued, one of them after 26 hours. About 600 other miners who were underground when the fire started were quickly evacuated.

Rise in Japan's Military Budget Likely to Be Small

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

TOKYO — The Japanese government, which has been under pressure from the United States to raise its military spending substantially, appears to be about to approve one of the smallest increases in two decades.

A new national budget will not be completed for several days, but indications are that military spending may rise at a slower rate than in any year since the Japanese economic boom began in the 1960s.

The new budget is expected to be one of no growth, with military spending, aid to Third World countries and energy development among the few areas scheduled for increases. The funds of some government agencies will be slashed by as much as 10 percent.

Officials are concerned about criticism from the United States on the military budget. Members of Congress have linked the military issue to trade frictions between the two countries.

His argument is that Japan spends too little on its own defense for a country whose economy has become strong, sometimes at U.S. expense. While Japanese officials do not see a connection between defense and trade, they acknowledge that they cannot escape an issue that seems to carry a certain emotional appeal in the United States.

"If the budget is too small, we will lose United States trust in Japan," Yuko Kurihara, the Defense Agency's director-general, told Nikkan Kogyo Shimbun, an industrial trade newspaper.

The defense problem, trade friction and the problem of aid to developing countries are complicatedly intertwined, and they come to the surface as a defense problem at times and as a trade problem at other times," he said. "With the presidential election approaching, the United States may take a strong attitude."

For the new fiscal year that begins April 1, the Defense Agency

wants its budget expanded by 6.9 percent. The Finance Ministry is looking for an increase closer to 4 percent.

The eventual figure is likely to fall somewhere between, but most analysts doubt that it will go much higher than 6 percent, if that. At no point since the mid-1960s has the military increase been less than 6.5 percent. During Japan's era of rapid economic growth in the 1960s and 1970s, military spending rose by as much as 21.4 percent a year.

It stands now at \$11.8 billion, just under 1 percent of the gross national product. In the United States, the military percentage of GNP is six times as great. Meeting with opposition party leaders Wednesday, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone pledged to keep any defense increase below the ceiling of 1 percent of GNP, which has been basic government policy for eight years.

The final budget compromise will be made in the next few days by Mr. Nakasone.

He has promised the Reagan administration to do his best to increase military spending and, with his forceful personal style, he seems to have convinced many Americans that he can deliver a defense budget to their liking.

In reality, he is constrained by a need to fend off charges by the opposition and some factions in his own party that he is too hawkish, and by fiscal conservatives similar to those in the United States.

The Finance Ministry has said that the Defense Agency should not be a "sanctuary" from the general fiscal belt-tightening, but most analysts expect Mr. Nakasone to settle on a percentage closer to the Defense Agency's request.

Some experts have argued that percentage increases in the defense budget, while politically sensitive, are not as important as how the money is spent. A key question is whether Japan can meet such commitments as its pledge to guard sea lanes up to 1,000 nautical miles from its shores.

UNESCO Chief Urges U.S. Not to Pull Out

New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The secretary-general of UNESCO, in a letter to U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz, has expressed the hope that the United States "after reconsidering the whole situation, will decide to remain in UNESCO" and give it "full and wholehearted cooperation."

In his first public response to the announcement Dec. 29 of Washington's intention to withdraw from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the secretary-general, Amadou Mahtar Mbow of Senegal, emphasized the need "to maintain the universality of the organization."

While delegates sometimes "express opposing points of view," Mr. Mbow said, this makes it only "more essential to seek out the common ground on which consensus can be reached."

In announcing the U.S. plans for

withdrawal at the end of this year, a State Department spokesman, Alan D. Romberg, charged that "UNESCO has extraneously politicized virtually every subject it deals with, has exhibited hostility toward the basic institutions of a free society, especially a free market and a free press, and has demonstrated unrestrained budgetary expansion."

In his letter, dated Jan. 11 and made public Wednesday by UNESCO, Mr. Mbow suggested that the United States should distinguish between the viewpoints expressed by member nations and the activities of the organization itself, "whose ethical role dictates that it should transcend particular ideologies — without, however, ignoring them."

The State Department Public Affairs Office said that it had no knowledge of Mr. Mbow's letter. Responding to allegations that UNESCO has grown increasingly anti-Western, anti-Israeli and pro-

Soviet during his tenure, Mr. Mbow said that in the 37 years since UNESCO's founding, the subjects of immediate concern to its members have changed.

"The fact is that immense changes have taken place in international society as a result of decolonization and the accession of the peoples of the former colonies to independence and their entry into international life," Mr. Mbow wrote. Membership in UNESCO has increased from 28 countries in 1945, most of them Western and industrialized, to 161 today, most of them in the Third World.

Mr. Mbow said that UNESCO's budget for 1984-85 was \$36 million less than that requested for 1982-83. He suggested this was probably "the largest such reduction ever to have been made in the United Nations system" and that it would result in a decrease in the U.S. budget contribution of almost \$7 million.

Islamic Group Says Egypt Can Return

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CASABLANCA, Morocco — The Islamic summit meeting decided Thursday night to readmit Egypt to the 45-member Islamic Conference Organization, almost five years after Egypt was suspended for signing a peace treaty with Israel.

The decision was announced in a closing statement read by Morocco's foreign minister, Abdelouh Belkazz, after four days of debate on the issue.

Egypt was suspended from both the organization and the Arab League after it signed the treaty with Israel in 1979.

The announcement did not immediately clarify what conditions, if any, were attached to Egypt's return to the organization. Under a compromise reached early Wednesday but later repudiated by Syria and Libya, Egypt was to have been required to endorse all previous Arab and Islamic decisions on the Middle East conflict.

While the summit was in progress, the Egyptian government of President Hosni Mubarak announced that it would not accept any conditions as the price for its return.

The debate on whether to end Egypt's banishment dominated the summit meeting, with hard-liners such as Syria, Libya and South Yemen clashing with moderates.

On Wednesday, the conference approved a proposal to readmit Cairo that called on the Egyptian government to implicitly reject its settlement with Israel.

Sources said Yasser Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization chairman, supported Egypt's return during a session that went on until dawn Thursday.

Mr. Arafat held a reconciliation meeting with President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt after Mr. Arafat was ejected from Lebanon last month by pro-Syrian PLO rebels.

East Bloc Is Reported Set To Restart Vienna Talks

Shultz Reports No Shift on Missile Talks

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

OSLO — Secretary of State George P. Shultz said Thursday that his five hours of talks with Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko of the Soviet Union were worthwhile but made "absolutely no movement" toward resuming negotiations for reducing nuclear missiles.

Speaking to reporters on his Air Force plane as he flew here for a brief official visit on his way to the United States from Stockholm, Mr. Shultz was more optimistic about the prospects for an early resumption of the East-West negotiations in Vienna on conventional force reductions in Central Europe.

In Stockholm, other Western ministers also said that as the result of talks they held with Soviet and East European officials they expected a date to be set soon, perhaps for mid-March. "We discussed arms control issues across the board," Mr. Shultz said, "the thrust of discussions varied from one to another."

The Soviet Union last November quit the negotiations on limiting intermediate-range missiles in Europe because NATO began deploying the first of some 572 new U.S. missiles aimed at offsetting a perceived Soviet advantage in missiles in Europe. And last month, the Russians refused to set dates for resuming the strategic arms reduction talks in Geneva and the conventional force reduction talks in Vienna.

Mr. Gromyko, in a tough speech to the East-West conference on security that opened in Stockholm this week, repeated that the Russians would only return to the table for the intermediate-range missile talks if NATO removed the missiles already deployed. The allies have rejected this demand.

When asked if he had made any progress in getting Mr. Gromyko to change his mind, Mr. Shultz said "No." But he added "I'm referring to the nuclear arms talks," not to the conventional force talks.

"We made no headway," he said on resumption of the nuclear missiles talks. "There was absolutely no movement."

In declaring that no progress was made in the nuclear arms talks, Mr. Shultz was seeking to make it clear to other allies that he had offered no concessions to Moscow to get the Russians to return to the table. The U.S. position is that the Soviet Union left the negotiations without good reason and should not be rewarded simply for agreeing to negotiate again.

Mr. Shultz sought to leave the impression that the talks with Mr. Gromyko were serious and valuable, but he refused to describe the meeting in anything but the most cautious and limited terms.

"The atmosphere was a business-like one," he said. "We had very strong discussions across a full range of issues and in a straightforward businesslike atmosphere."

During a five-hour stopover in Oslo, Mr. Shultz met with Foreign Minister Sverre Stray and other officials and had lunch with Norway's king, Olav V.

At a press conference before leaving Oslo, Mr. Shultz said that he and Mr. Gromyko had not discussed the elections in the United States, when a questioner asked if the Russians expected Mr. Reagan to be re-elected.

He also said that he had raised human rights concerns with Mr. Gromyko, but he refused to say if he had asked specifically about Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat who was arrested in Hungary in 1945 by the Russians after he had helped rescue thousands of Hungarian Jews. The Soviet Union says he died in a prison camp but

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Gerard C. Smith

U.S. Charges On Arms Pact Are Criticized

By Charles Mohr
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A group of former arms control negotiators and policy analysts have criticized the Reagan administration for making public accusations that the Soviet Union may have violated arms treaties.

They said Wednesday that the reports were unsubstantiated, of no real military significance and unwelcome diplomatically.

The administration began briefing members of Congress and journalists Friday about what it described as five probable and two more certain violations of arms control and military treaties.

A classified document formally detailing the allegations is to be given to members of Congress within a few days, possibly on Friday, and an unclassified document is to be made public the same day, officials said.

The criticisms were voiced Wednesday at a news conference conducted by Gerard C. Smith, who negotiated much of the first strategic arms limitation treaty and the anti-ballistic missile treaty during the Nixon administration, and Paul C. Warnke, who negotiated the final version of the second strategic arms treaty in the Carter administration.

Also participating in the conference were Herbert Scoville Jr., a former deputy director of the CIA and former director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency; John Steinbruner, who heads foreign policy studies at the Brookings Institution; and Michael Krepon, director of a project on treaty verification at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Members of the group said that any indications that arms control agreements were being violated "cannot be overlooked or excused" and that the Soviet Union should be "compelled to answer" U.S. questions.

But the former officials argued that the "proper" procedure was to continue to seek explanations about and rectification of Soviet behavior in a body called the Standing Consultative Commission that holds periodic confidential meetings in Geneva.

Until 1981, the year President Ronald Reagan took office, the group said, the consultative commission had been able to resolve satisfactorily every question of possible treaty violations by both sides.

The former officials argued in a written statement that Mr. Reagan was indulging "in the politically attractive, but unproductive luxury of public accusations of Soviet perfidy."

They said in the news conference that such public allegations would

Officials See Resumption In Months

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service

STOCKHOLM — Soviet bloc foreign ministers have suggested that their Western counterparts at the Warsaw Pact are ready to soon reopen the talks on limiting conventional forces in Europe, officials from the Atlantic alliance said Thursday.

Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti of Italy and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany said they came away from individual meetings with Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko of the Soviet Union with the impression that the Mutual and Balanced Force Reduction talks in Vienna would resume in the coming months.

However, Western foreign ministers, including Sir Geoffrey Howe, the British foreign secretary, gave no indication of finding Soviet willingness to return to the Geneva negotiations on strategic and medium-range nuclear arms.

The conversations with Mr. Gromyko were part of series of discussions between NATO and Warsaw Pact foreign ministers held in connection with the opening of the East-West conference on European security.

Mr. Andreotti said resumption of the force reduction talks could take place "at a date in the near future." Italian journalists reported. Mr. Genscher, briefing West German reporters, spoke of East bloc willingness to start the negotiations "in a few months' time."

Polish and Czechoslovak sources indicated that the resumption date could be March 15, but allied officials said they were not aware of a specific calendar.

The talks, which have been taking place for 10 years, lapsed in December without the Soviet Union agreeing to a date for their resumption.

Soviet statements have not described them as suspended or broken off, expressions used by Soviet officials to characterize the negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union on strategic and intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Geneva.

In general, the allied foreign ministers characterized their meetings with Mr. Gromyko in a slightly more positive manner than that offered by U.S. officials after the five-hour meeting Wednesday night between Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Mr. Gromyko.

The nuance was thought likely to reflect the Soviet attempt to impress Western Europe with the idea that its interests clash with those of the United States.

A British official spoke of Sir Geoffrey's meeting with Mr. Gromyko as useful and positive, and raised the possibility of another meeting between the two men during the coming year.

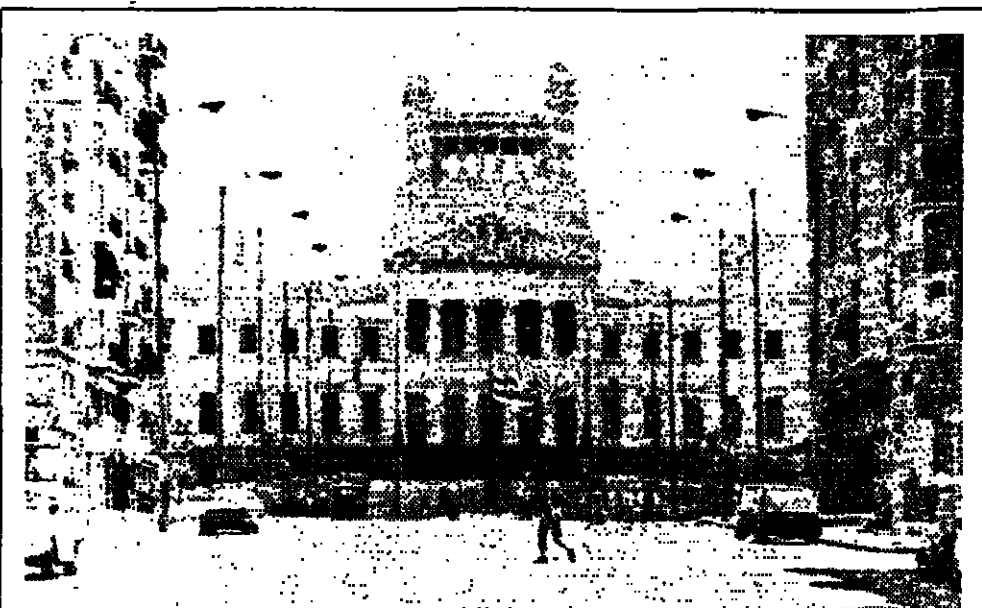
West German representatives characterized the meetings as worthwhile because they felt they re-established the East-West dialogue for the first time since the deployment of NATO missiles in Western Europe and the Soviet withdrawal from the nuclear arms reduction talks.

They said they considered it was a positive sign that Warsaw Pact countries chose to indicate their willingness here to return to the force reduction talks.

Both sides in the Vienna troop reduction discussions have been talking about reducing their overall force levels in Central Europe to 900,000.

But the conversations have involved Western insistence that the Warsaw Pact understate the size of its manpower by as many as 115,000 soldiers and is unwilling to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



STANDSTILL IN MONTEVIDEO — After Uruguayans backed a strike by a union federation demanding higher wages and a return of democratic freedoms, the military government Thursday ordered troops to remove workers occupying a factory. Page 3.

Simpler Arms Treaties Should Be Negotiated, U.S. Officials Decide

By Michael Geder and Fred Hiatt

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The administration's study of alleged Soviet arms control violations has led to a decision that arms agreements must be simpler than in the past.

They say that monitoring of earlier pacts has turned out to be more difficult than anticipated.

Within the Pentagon and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, some officials go even further, suggesting that the study proves there is less to be gained from arms control agreements than is generally believed and that the United States may have to scale back its expectations.

"The principal effect of these violations is not the immediate military consequences but the issue of how we conduct negotiations in the future and the expectations we set for those negotiations," Richard N. Perle, assistant secretary of defense for international security policy, said Wednesday in an interview.

Officials in the administration have always been skeptical of arms control have seized on the

report as evidence of a tendency toward deceit by Moscow and an indication that only agreements that can be verified independently and with a high degree of confidence are worth signing.

Such conditions, some of these officials argue, would preclude treaties in such areas as chemical weapons, where secret manufacturing might occur, or anti-satellite weapons that might be hidden in other space cargo.

At a White House briefing for reporters Saturday just before a speech by President Ronald Reagan seeking to improve dialogue with Moscow, a senior official said lessons have been learned from the compliance study.

"It probably tells you that you have to go for simpler arms control agreements that are not involving such arcane requirements of verification," he said.

Officials in the arms control agency and elsewhere have suggested that, rather than focus on complicated formulas for measuring each superpower's nuclear arsenal, new discussions may focus on "trade-offs" that are more simple.

For example, an official said that a U.S. advantage in long-range bombers carrying cruise missiles



Richard N. Perle

might be "traded off" against Soviet strength in land-based intercontinental missiles.

A White House official suggested that hints of this kind of trade-off were considered as a possible topic for discussion by Secretary of State George P. Shultz when he met Wednesday in Stockholm with Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko.

Pentagon officials said future agreements should contain a ban on encrypting signals sent from missiles during test flights that the other side needs to monitor to make sure there is no cheating.

These officials also say they believe that missile-counting rules must be made simpler and that Moscow should tell Washington where it is storing missiles that are no longer deployed.

Mexico Seems Wary of Tackling Oil Union Abuses

By Richard J. Meislin

New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — President Miguel de la Madrid's campaign against corruption has run headlong into his campaign to salvage Mexico's faltering economy.

Mr. de la Madrid made the "moral renovation" of Mexico a keystone of his campaign. His administration has jailed a small number of officials from the past and present governments, and the president has been unflinching in declaring his intention to eradicate corruption.

The new government moved quickly against the leadership of Petróleos Mexicanos, the former director of the national oil company, Jorge Diaz Serrano, is now in jail on charges he took part in a \$34-million fraud.

But the leaders of the country's oil workers' union, which is frequently likened in the Mexican press to the Chicago gangs of the 1920s and '30s, have gone largely unscathed.

There have been charges of multimillion-dollar bilkings of

union coffers, unexplained deaths of union dissidents, accusations that union officials sold positions to job seekers, and reported beatings and intimidation of opposition labor leaders as the national union leadership moved to place people loyal to it at the heads of rebellious locals.

But for the moment, it appears that the corruption campaign has taken second place to the need to keep Mexican oil flowing.

The oil industry brings in about \$1.3 billion a month from sales abroad, more than three-quarters of the country's export earnings. Mexico, with about \$83 billion in foreign debt, has decided this is income that it cannot afford to lose.

What else do we have to pay you with? A Mexican official asked an American reporter. If the government pursued the union leaders too aggressively, he continued, "you would see strikes; you would see refineries burning."

"Certainly we want the union cleaned up," he said, "but gradually, and without major dislocations."

The union, which has long had a reputation for questionable activities, grew powerful in the late 1970s and early 1980s as Mexico began to exploit its oil wealth. Contracts gave it 35 percent of the value of the work its members did (recently increased to 40 percent) and 2 percent of the value of the work given to nonunion contractors. These payments quickly turned it into Mexico's wealthiest and most politically influential union.

The union began attracting public attention late last summer when a deposed union leader, Hector Garcia Hernandez, was kidnapped in McAllen, Texas, by people apparently loyal to his former allies in the union leadership.

Mr. Garcia Hernandez had fled Mexico after being charged by union leaders with having stolen about 1 billion pesos in union funds — more than \$6 million at current exchange rates — while acting as a member of the union's executive committee.

Mr. Garcia Hernandez was seized in Texas after having written a letter to Mr. de la Madrid. In it, he charged that the money

he was accused of stealing had actually been turned over to the union's former top leader and current political adviser, Joaquin Hernandez Galicia, with the authorization of the current secretary-general, Salvador Barragan Camacho, who is also a Mexican senator. Mr. Garcia Hernandez, who is now in a Mexico City jail awaiting trial on the union's embezzlement charges, says he was sacrificed to the union's need to show it was cleaning up its performance.

Mr. Garcia Hernandez recommended an audit of the union's books, which he said would show "grave irregularities in the management of union funds." Opponents of the union leaders have since filed charges that the leadership bilked the union of more than \$1.5 billion, but there has been little progress on bringing them to trial.

Mr. Barragan Camacho has denied any wrongdoing and invited the oil company, known as Pemex, to audit the union's books. The company has declined, saying it lacks jurisdiction to investigate internal union matters. A similar re-

sponse has come from the comptroller general's office, which said the state should not interfere in the affairs of any union.

Within days of the renewed interest in the union's activities, Mr. de la Madrid called for "strong, democratic and clean" unions. His statement was viewed with some surprise because many politicians felt it was addressed to the oil workers.

Earlier this month, however, the president met and was photographed with the two union leaders, a move that created similar surprise. The union leaders pledged to clean up corruption in the union within two years.

There is considerable doubt among many Mexicans that this is likely to occur without drastic action by the government.

"The union won't change the way it operates until Pemex changes the way it operates," said one official of the oil monopoly, "and Pemex won't change the way it operates until the government changes the way it operates. And that's not going to happen."

New Missile Bases in Czechoslovakia Are Now Manned by Soviet Soldiers

MOSCOW — Soviet troops are now working with new nuclear missiles stationed in Czechoslovakia as part of Moscow's response to the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe, according to Soviet press reports.

In a report from a correspondent with a Soviet missile unit in Czechoslovakia, the army daily Krasnaya Zvezda said Thursday that Soviet troops there had begun training.

A report in the same paper earlier this week said troops were manning new bases in East Germany and were in charge of missiles "of an enhanced range."

The type of rocket and location

of the base in Czechoslovakia were not mentioned, but the dispatch made it clear that the troops were training with nuclear missiles. It did not say when the troops arrived.

"The powerful rocket makes one think, involuntarily, that the aggressor will not be able to escape a retaliatory blow," the report said.

Western military experts in Moscow said Wednesday that this description appeared to fit the SS-20, a new Soviet missile with a range of 1,000 kilometers (620 miles) that could strike targets in most of Britain, all of West Germany and a major part of France.

The Soviet news agency Tass published Thursday's Krasnaya Zvezda report in part Wednesday

and did not say if the missiles in Czechoslovakia were operational.

The missile sites in Czechoslovakia are not completely ready, the Communist party daily Pravda made clear Wednesday.

Moscow announced in October that it would deploy new nuclear missiles as a response to deployment in Western Europe of new U.S. cruise and Pershing-2 rockets.

President Yuri V. Andropov said Nov. 24 that work on bases in Czechoslovakia and East Germany would be stepped up.

He made the announcement soon after Moscow walked out of medium-range missile talks in Geneva as the United States began installing its missiles in Europe.



Marat Gramov

Russian Charges U.S. Interference in Olympic Plans

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — The chief Soviet sports official said Thursday the U.S. State Department was interfering in Soviet arrangements for the Los Angeles Olympics, and he reiterated that Moscow would not give formal notice of whether it will attend the Summer Games until May, the official deadline.

At a press conference, Marat Gramov, chairman of the Soviet Committee for Physical Culture and Sports, criticized preparations for the 1984 Olympics and said that the State Department had intervened in an agreement on arrangements for Soviet Olympic athletes and in plans to transport them to the Games.

During a recent visit to Los Angeles, Soviet delegates had signed an agreement with the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee "After our departure," Mr. Gramov said, "the U.S. State Department intervened and told the president of the U.S. Olympic Committee that he had no power to sign such a protocol. We have no intention of dealing with the U.S. State Department."

A U.S. diplomatic source in Moscow said the State Department had objected because the protocol provided for safety and travel rights for Soviet athletes and that as a private group, the Olympic organizers cannot make such guarantees.

The strike was called to demand better wages, an amnesty for political prisoners and an early return to democracy. The military has pledged to hold elections next year.

Political sources said the leadership of the three legalized parties were discussing a possible condemnation of the government decree.

They said the politicians believed the dissolution of the trade union movement, if carried out, would inevitably lead to violence, considering the widespread support for the strike.

Often, he said, the second bomb was contained in a nearby food vendor's pushcart. He remembers disarming one cart packed with about 200 pounds (90 kilograms) of explosive, reaching in carefully to crimp a slow-burning fuse.

Bombs in the United States, while usually smaller, are more complex, he said.

The age of discount-store electronics has replaced the ticking time bomb with solid-state bombs that are simple, more compact and, according to Sergeant Clark, "extremely reliable."

"It used to be that if you had a 10-minute warning, you could get in there and disarm the bomb," he said. "Now you rarely have that much, and there's not a tremendous amount you can do very rapidly."

The old-style alarm-clock bombs were necessarily limited to a 12-hour time frame. Now, with digital timers, you can set them days and weeks and in some cases even months and years ahead.

The result, Sergeant Clark and his colleagues say, is that if someone sets a bomb and really wants it to go off, it usually does.

The Fort McNair team has counterparts at other army bases in the United States that respond to requests for assistance from local authorities. Though the recent surge in worldwide terrorism might seem to have increased the demand for such services, Sergeant Clark says the actual number of bomb calls at Fort McNair has remained fairly constant over the decade. It is probably a wonder there are not more.

And then there are the war-relic boarders, Sergeant Clark said, who smuggled back from Vietnam or Korea or some World War II battlefield everything from bazooka shells to live land mines, which they keep fondly around the house.

"They die or move or get divorced or something, and we get calls on those," Sergeant Clark said. "But it's all around. On Okinawa, we used to find 100 tons a year of that stuff."

Sergeant Clark, 40, who has been defusing bombs for 20 years, said his career reached some sort of height, or depth, in the days of Viet Cong terrorism in Saigon.

"The standard VC technique was to roll a grenade in someplace," Sergeant Clark said. "Then after that exploded and a crowd gath-

Troops Move On Workers In Uruguay

Reuters

MONTEVIDEO — Soldiers removed workers occupying a factory Thursday as the conflict between Uruguay's military government and trade unions escalated following a general strike.

The government, acknowledging that the response to Wednesday's 24-hour strike was nearly total, banned a major labor federation of 160 unions that called the work stoppage.

The government also threatened to shut any news organization that published information about the strike.

But union spokesmen dismissed the ban as a sign of weakness. He said that the labor organization, which claims to represent 90 percent of the work force, would defy the dissolution order.

Witnesses said soldiers armed with rifles and batons ejected 600 workers who had been occupying a factory in Montevideo for several days to demand a salary increase.

Demonstrators challenged the government Wednesday night by banging pots in the streets. Witnesses said that in one area troops forced demonstrators into their homes but then withdrew as demonstrators continued the banging from their windows.

A few hours later several hundred civil servants demonstrated at the state-owned energy company to protest the dismissal of several workers who heeded the strike call.

Witnesses said they saw a uniformed officer lead the building as civil servants shouted anti-military slogans.

Union spokesmen said the general strike, the first in more than 10 years, had been more successful than expected and that nearly all workers in private industry and business and half the public employees had stopped work.

Union sources said the main union leaders had gone into hiding for fear of being detained. One of them, Andres Toriani, said by telephone that the movement would not be dismantled, despite the decree by the president, Lieutenant General Gregorio Alvarez, Arnelino. "We believe," he said, "that the government has only a short time left in power."

The strike was called to demand better wages, an amnesty for political prisoners and an early return to democracy. The military has pledged to hold elections next year.

Political sources said the leadership of the three legalized parties were discussing a possible condemnation of the government decree.

They said the politicians believed the dissolution of the trade union movement, if carried out, would inevitably lead to violence, considering the widespread support for the strike.

Often, he said, the second bomb was contained in a nearby food vendor's pushcart. He remembers disarming one cart packed with about 200 pounds (90 kilograms) of explosive, reaching in carefully to crimp a slow-burning fuse.

Bombs in the United States, while usually smaller, are more complex, he said.

The age of discount-store electronics has replaced the ticking time bomb with solid-state bombs that are simple, more compact and, according to Sergeant Clark, "extremely reliable."

"It used to be that if you had a 10-minute warning, you could get in there and disarm the bomb," he said. "Now you rarely have that much, and there's not a tremendous amount you can do very rapidly."

The old-style alarm-clock bombs were necessarily limited to a 12-hour time frame. Now, with digital timers, you can set them days and weeks and in some cases even months and years ahead.

The result, Sergeant Clark and his colleagues say, is that if someone sets a bomb and really wants it to go off, it usually does.

The Fort McNair team has counterparts at other army bases in the United States that respond to requests for assistance from local authorities. Though the recent surge in worldwide terrorism might seem to have increased the demand for such services, Sergeant Clark says the actual number of bomb calls at Fort McNair has remained fairly constant over the decade. It is probably a wonder there are not more.

And then there are the war-relic boarders, Sergeant Clark said, who smuggled back from Vietnam or Korea or some World War II battlefield everything from bazooka shells to live land mines, which they keep fondly around the house.

"They die or move or get divorced or something, and we get calls on those," Sergeant Clark said. "But it's all around. On Okinawa, we used to find 100 tons a year of that stuff."

Sergeant Clark, 40, who has been defusing bombs for 20 years, said his career reached some sort of height, or depth, in the days of Viet Cong terrorism in Saigon.

"The standard VC technique was to roll a grenade in someplace," Sergeant Clark said. "Then after that exploded and a crowd gath-

U.S. Welcomes Nicaraguan Elections But Worries Voting Won't Be Fair

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The United States welcomes Nicaragua's plans to hold elections in 1985 but is concerned that the Sandinista leadership will disenfranchise "a large element of the population," a senior Reagan administration official said.

The official, Langhorne A. Motley, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, was pressed for details on the elections in a satellite television news conference Wednesday with Latin American journalists in five countries.

"The fact that they've called for elections we think is helpful," he said. "We are looking forward to their outlining their program. But I would hope it would be more ample than, say, disenfranchising, that is not allowing to vote, a large element of the population, as they have indicated so far. We would hope that it would be a totally free and open election."

Under the Sandinista proposal released Saturday, Nicaraguans who have left the country to join guerrilla groups fighting the Managua government will be ineligible to take part in the election. Opposition leaders in Nicaragua say they are concerned that they will not

have full freedom to organize and disseminate their views through the local press.

Answering a question from an Argentine correspondent about fears in Nicaragua of a U.S. invasion, Mr. Motley repeated earlier administration statements that "it is not the United States' intention to invade Nicaragua."

He said Washington was talking with Managua through diplomatic channels about the death last week of a U.S. Army pilot near the Honduran-Nicaraguan border.

In a development related to the helicopter, a U.S. Embassy spokesman in Tegucigalpa, the Honduran capital, Wednesday night denied a report, attributed to a Honduran officer, that the helicopter's flight plan was meant to take it much closer to Nicaragua than the Americans have admitted.

The Washington Post, in its Thursday edition, said the officer, Colonel Danilo Ferrera, had said a Honduran Army radio operator received a message that said the flight plan included the town of Cifuentes, less than a mile from the Nicaraguan border.

U.S. officials have said the flight plan was never less than 20 miles

(32 kilometers) from the border, and that the craft was probably blown off course by winds.

Colonel Ferrera could not be reached for comment on the Washington Post article. A U.S. Embassy spokesman said: "Our confirmed information is that the flight pattern was from San Lorenzo to Aguacate. I'm unaware of any information that contradicts this and there seems to be some confusion."

Earlier, two U.S. Army engineers, who were aboard the helicopter, said they had been unaware they were off course when they were forced down. They said they could neither confirm nor deny that the craft was over Nicaragua.

The engineers, Captain Robert R. Green of Dothan, Alabama, and Captain Christopher B. Maitin of Enos, Montana, spoke at the Palmera Air Base. They said the mission was routine, disputing a charge Tuesday by Nicaragua that the flight was an intelligence mission to help the Honduran-based rebels who are fighting the Sandinista government.

Most in U.S. Poll Reject Tax Rise To Cut Deficit

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Americans, by a ratio of almost 3-to-1, agree with President Ronald Reagan in opposing a tax increase to reduce the federal deficit, according to a Washington Post-ABC News survey.

The deficit appears likely to be a major issue in the 1984 election campaign. Many leading Democrats and some of Mr. Reagan's advisers are pushing for tax increases to reduce it.

But the poll, in which 1,524 persons were questioned in the past week, also shows strong opposition to cutting social programs, with almost two persons in three opposing such cuts.

The poll shows little change in the past month in projected presidential races between Mr. Reagan and former Vice President Walter F. Mondale or Senator John Glenn, Democrat of Ohio.

The January poll showed Mr. Reagan ahead of Mr. Mondale by 49 percent to 46 percent among registered voters, compared with a lead of 48 percent to 47 percent in December. Mr. Reagan leads Mr. Glenn by 50 percent to 41 percent, compared with a lead of 49 percent to 43 percent a month earlier.

Tran Van Huu, Former Leader Of Vietnam, Dies

The Associated Press

PARIS — Tran Van Huu, 87, prime minister of Vietnam from 1950 to 1952 and a leader of the "third force" that tried to reconcile North and South Vietnam, died Tuesday in a military hospital, his son announced Thursday.

Mr. Tran Van Huu, a landowner and French citizen, was prime minister under Emperor Bao Dai. His advocacy of reconciliation led to later criticism from South Vietnamese leaders that he was playing into the hands of the Communists.

The former prime minister hailed the Paris peace agreements of 1973 as marking the end of foreign rule of Vietnam.

Vassilis Tsitsanis, 68; Composed for Bouzouki

ATHENS (AP) — Vassilis Tsitsanis, 68, Greece's leading composer and player of bouzouki music, died Wednesday in London following a lung operation.

Mr. Tsitsanis, once described as "the Bach of Greece," was famed for his songs in the rebetiko tradition of urban folk music, using the bouzouki, the popular Greek stringed instrument. "He was a great popular poet," Culture Minister Melina Mercouri said. "His death is a terrible loss, and he will long be mourned."

DEATH NOTICE

COLEMAN, KATHARINE GARDNER — On Sunday, Jan. 15, beloved mother of George Gardner, died of cancer (Washington, D.C.) and Anita Herick Kears of Chicago. Grandmother of Jason, Adam and Timothy Herick. Jessica and Nicholas Kears. She is also survived by her mother, Mrs. G. Penobly Gardner, of Boston and her brothers and a sister. In memory please send donations to Memorial Sloan-Kettering Center, 1275 York Ave., N.Y.C., New York.

California Court Rejects Appeal for Right to Die

The Associated Press

SAN FRANCISCO — The California Supreme Court rejected Thursday a bid by Elizabeth Bouvia, a quadriplegic with cerebral palsy, to establish her right to starve herself to death in a public hospital.

In a brief order with no comment, all seven justices denied her appeal of a lower-court decision.

Mrs. Bouvia, 26, sought a court order forcing Riverside General Hospital to allow her to die of starvation but to provide her with painkillers and personal care.

Mrs. Bouvia has said she is tired of her agony in "a useless body."

DEATH NOTICE

COLEMAN, KATHARINE GARDNER — On Sunday, Jan. 15, beloved mother of George Gardner, died of cancer (Washington, D.C.) and Anita Herick Kears of Chicago. Grandmother of Jason, Adam and Timothy Herick. Jessica and Nicholas Kears. She is also survived by her mother, Mrs. G. Penobly Gardner, of Boston and her brothers and a sister. In memory please send donations to Memorial Sloan-Kettering Center, 1275 York Ave., N.Y.C., New York.

DEATH NOTICE

COLEMAN, KATHARINE GARDNER — On Sunday, Jan. 15, beloved mother of George Gardner, died of cancer (Washington, D.C.) and Anita Herick Kears of Chicago. Grandmother of Jason, Adam and Timothy Herick. Jessica and Nicholas Kears. She is also survived by her mother, Mrs. G. Penobly Gardner, of Boston and her brothers and a sister. In memory please send donations to Memorial Sloan-Kettering Center, 1275 York Ave., N.Y.C., New York.

DEATH NOTICE

COLEMAN, KATHARINE GARDNER — On Sunday, Jan. 15, beloved mother of George Gardner, died of cancer (Washington, D.C.) and Anita Herick Kears of Chicago. Grandmother of Jason, Adam and Timothy Herick. Jessica and Nicholas Kears. She is also survived by her mother, Mrs. G. Penobly Gardner, of Boston and her brothers and a sister. In memory please send donations to Memorial Sloan-Kettering Center, 1275 York Ave., N.Y.C., New York.

California Court Rejects Appeal for Right to Die

The Associated Press

SAN FRANCISCO — The California Supreme Court rejected Thursday a bid by Elizabeth Bouvia, a quadriplegic with cerebral palsy, to establish her right to starve herself to death in a public hospital.

In a brief order with no comment, all seven justices denied her appeal of a lower-court decision.

Mrs. Bouvia, 26, sought a court order forcing Riverside General Hospital to allow her to die of starvation but to provide her with painkillers and personal care.

Mrs. Bouvia has said she is tired of her agony in "a useless body."

DEATH NOTICE

COLEMAN, KATHARINE GARDNER — On Sunday, Jan. 15, beloved mother of George Gardner, died of cancer (Washington, D.C.) and Anita Herick Kears of Chicago. Grandmother of Jason, Adam and Timothy Herick. Jessica and Nicholas Kears. She is also survived by her mother, Mrs. G. Penobly Gardner, of Boston and her brothers and a sister. In memory please send donations to Memorial Sloan-Kettering Center, 1275 York Ave., N.Y.C., New York.

DEATH NOTICE

COLEMAN, KATHARINE GARDNER — On Sunday, Jan. 15, beloved mother of George Gardner, died of cancer (Washington, D.C.) and Anita Herick Kears of Chicago. Grandmother of Jason, Adam and Timothy Herick. Jessica and Nicholas Kears. She is also survived by her mother, Mrs. G. Penobly Gardner, of Boston and her brothers and a sister. In memory please send donations to Memorial Sloan-Kettering Center, 1275 York Ave., N.Y.C., New York.

DEATH NOTICE

COLEMAN, KATHARINE GARDNER — On Sunday, Jan. 15, beloved mother of George Gardner, died of cancer (Washington, D.C.) and Anita Herick Kears of Chicago. Grandmother of Jason, Adam and Timothy Herick. Jessica and Nicholas Kears. She is also survived by her mother, Mrs. G. Penobly Gardner, of Boston and her brothers and a sister. In memory please send donations to Memorial Sloan-Kettering Center, 1275 York Ave., N.Y.C., New York.

California Court Rejects Appeal for Right to Die

The Associated Press

SAN FRANCISCO — The California Supreme Court rejected Thursday a bid by Elizabeth Bouvia, a quadriplegic with cerebral palsy, to establish her right to starve herself to death in a public hospital.

In a brief order with no comment, all seven justices denied her appeal of a lower-court decision.

Mrs. Bouvia, 26, sought a court order forcing Riverside General Hospital to allow her to die of starvation but to provide her with painkillers and personal care.

Mrs. Bouvia has said she is tired of her agony in "a useless body."

DEATH NOTICE

COLEMAN, KATHARINE G

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

A Blow Against Reason

In the murk that is Lebanon, there is a danger that the murder of yet another American might be seen as just so much more savagery. But the killing of Malcolm Kerr, president of the American University of Beirut, is a particularly barbaric challenge. Far from qualifying as a fanatic's "nationalist" gesture, it is a grave assault on civilization everywhere.

From its founding by Protestant missionaries in 1866, the American University has played a vital role in the political rebirth of the Middle East. Its first president, Daniel Bliss, eloquently defined its inclusive character: "This college is for all conditions and classes of men without regard to color, nationality, race or religion. A man white, black or yellow; Christian, Jew, Mohammedan or heathen, may enter and enjoy all the advantages of this institution... and go out believing in one God, in many Gods, or in no God."

Aided by American philanthropy, the university has kept its doors open under Ottoman

and European rule, through invasions and civil wars. Always sympathetic to nationalist aspirations, the school was never the captive of any creed or cause. Its graduates span the spectrum of Middle East leadership. Its faculty has persistently and passionately pleaded for American understanding of the region's grievances.

In 1982, the university's acting president was abducted and held for a year by pro-Iranian terrorists. It took Syrian intervention to free him. His successor has apparently been slain by Islamic Jihad, the same nebulous gang that claims responsibility for the killing of 241 American marines and 58 French troops earlier this year and the recent kidnapping of Saudi Arabia's consul in Beirut.

Whoever killed Dr. Kerr had larger purposes than driving out the marines. The aim was to banish reason, learning and tolerance. The best reprisal is to find the means to keep this university alive.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Not Un-Fair Tax Plan

One issue that every politician, or almost every politician, knows must be addressed in 1985, if not in 1984, is how U.S. taxes should be raised to reduce the federal deficit. No one is willing to go after the deficit this year so long as President Reagan is unwilling to do so and unless some crisis of confidence forces action, as it did in 1982. But almost everyone, maybe even including Mr. Reagan, knows that something will have to be done.

If taxes are going to be raised, how they are raised becomes the most legitimate of political issues. President Reagan and his Republican comrades have been most unilluminating on how they would go about doing that. So long as Mr. Reagan coyly insists that taxes do not need to go up, few Republicans are going to venture any specifics.

The Democrats, oddly, for a party out of power, seem to be getting more specific. Some of their presidential candidates have advanced tax-increase plans of varying specificity. And the "Democratic blueprint" released recently by the House Democratic Caucus and signed as well by a number of prominent national Democrats comes down foursquare for what it calls the "Fair Tax."

The idea is to simplify the tax code by having just a few different tax rates, lower than today's, with the lowest bracket covering most taxpayers, and abolishing most of the deductions and loopholes that now clutter the Internal Revenue Code. The loopholes with the largest constituencies would be retained, nota-

bly the charitable and mortgage-interest deductions. That detracts from the purity of the proposal but vastly enhances its political feasibility. "There is simply no way to repair the present code," say the Democrats, and so they have come up with a plan less progressive than the income tax started off being but more progressive than the value-added tax some Republicans are rumored to favor.

Where these Democrats go, the presidential candidates may follow. This proposal answers one of their political imperatives: They must come up with a macroeconomic policy different from Reagan plans and from past Democratic plans, all of which, they must argue, have failed. Just promising to close the deficit is not enough; how many voters' hearts pound when they hear Democrats make that promise?

For is the phrase "industrial policy" doing for the Democrats what many strategists and would-be economic advisers hoped. The Democratic blueprint mentions in passing the need for government to work together with business, but its specific proposals are either airy (such as an Economic Cooperation Council) or unsurprising (beef up the infrastructure).

What will surprise some is that this election-year document is a work of substance. It gives important clues to what the Democrats would do in power, and on taxes it advances the political debate to a level of specificity which, unfortunately, Mr. Reagan and his party in power have yet to match.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Reagan and the Kremlin

The Soviet foreign minister said no to new NATO missiles to match the SS-20s; he said no to talks about reducing both sides' arsenals, no to the Stockholm disarmament conference becoming a turning point in East-West relations, and no to President Reagan's offer to re-establish dialogue.

It should not be forgotten in assessing Andrei Gromyko's behavior that the Soviet Union has an invisible leader who spends his days in a wheelchair at his country dacha. Those who rush to condemn Mr. Reagan for electioneering, insincerity, and worse, over his shift in policy toward Moscow should do well to remember that the Soviet leader has not been in his office for a full five months.

It may well be that Mr. Reagan has backed the [Soviet] bear into a corner over the past three years. His offer of dialogue enables it to shuffle out with a little dignity.

—The Daily Telegraph (London).

Apparently, with the election coming up and all the arms talks in recess, President Reagan fears he has carried himself too far and that a verbal armistice will bring the Russians hastening to consider "common interests" and arms reductions. It is all very easy. Sharp talk did not create the underlying tensions in the relationship, and sweet talk will not undo them. It is unlikely that either insult or flattery has ever had the slightest influence on Soviet policy or behavior.

—Edwin Todor Jr. in The Washington Post.

Reagan and the Vatican

President Reagan has been roundly criticized by liberal and conservative Protestants and Jews for establishing full diplomatic ties with the Vatican. But it is a sensible step toward peace in the world.

There are substantial differences between the Vatican and the headquarters of other world religions. The sheer size and near universality of the Catholic Church is one. Secondly, the Vatican is a political entity as well

as a religious one. While the city-state of the Vatican is tiny, it once occupied a much larger territory that was ceded to Italy. As a result, 106 nations in addition to the United States have formal diplomatic relations with the Holy See. Indeed, several Communist countries have ambassadors in Rome.

Why? Certainly, the tiny Vatican city-state is not a nation in any significant sense. But we have seen a generation of popes who have been preeminent world leaders and spokesmen for world peace. Certainly, no other world leader communicates with the many peoples of the world as effectively as Pope John Paul II.

—Columnist Michael J. McManus.

Syria Holds All the Cards

American efforts to discover greater flexibility and moderation in Syria's position on Lebanon have failed. Donald H. Rumsfeld, the special U.S. envoy, has reported not only no success but also a stiffening in Syria's line. Damascus has clearly calculated that it can get what it wants in Lebanon without the bother of making any substantial concessions, and that indeed its interests will be furthered by showing just how uncompromising it can be.

Syria is not only seeking to assure itself a position of strong influence or even dominance in Lebanon. It also perceives the opportunity for added political benefits by demonstrating that it faced down the United States. This is the bitter pill that it is holding out to Washington. Damascus knows that President Reagan, in an election year, cannot afford to keep the marines at their thankless and onerous task in Beirut much longer. Damascus is also aware of the popular, political and now even military pressures building in Israel to end what has become a costly and unrewarding occupation.

Syria is not going to make it easy for the United States to call it quits in Lebanon. The harsh facts have to be faced. Syria holds all the high cards. No new deal can be expected. It is time for the United States to throw in the towel and walk away from the table.

—The Los Angeles Times.

FROM OUR JAN. 20 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: An Irish Bog Disaster

LONDON — A visit paid to the scene of the great bogslide at Ballygar, County Galway, revealed the fact that the catastrophe was on a much greater scale. The entire face of the bog had been altered, well-defined ditches and roads had disappeared, and landmarks familiar to the peasantry for a lifetime have been submerged. Over a hundred acres of land that were previously under grass are now covered with at least 12 feet of ooze. The bog was moving at the rate of about five miles an hour. The greatest sympathy is expressed for the poor sufferers, whose loss is not confined to their houses and stock, for the land now covered by the bog, which slowly but surely is piling up, is gone forever.

1934: A Failed Revolution in Lisbon

LISBON — Attempts by Communists and Syndicalists to bring about a revolution by calling a general strike have failed, the Lisbon police said. The plot came to a head during the night of Jan. 18, when two bombs exploded in the streets, and an attack was made by the revolutionaries on the police barracks in the Chelas quarter. Police opened fire on the attackers, who were repulsed. A train was derailed at Pova Santaria, near Lisbon, and three persons were injured. Several bombs exploded in various parts of Lisbon, but without causing casualties. Lisbon is virtually normal today. Factories are open and trams and trains are running, but police and Republican Guards are on guard.

The American Negotiator's View of the Geneva Talks

By Paul H. Nitze

The writer, the U.S. negotiator in the suspended talks in Geneva on intermediate-range nuclear missiles, is responding to a Jan. 13 article by Yuri Kvitsinsky, the Soviet Union's chief negotiator in the talks.

WASHINGTON — In assessing the significance of the Soviet Union's refusal to resume negotiations on intermediate-range nuclear forces, it is worth examining the evolution of those talks and the developing positions of the U.S. and Soviet negotiators. Such an examination makes clear the lengths to which America is prepared to go in seeking an equitable, meaningful solution. Equally clear is Moscow's pursuit of a one-sided outcome that would preserve its military advantage.

President Reagan and Leonid I. Brezhnev publicly outlined their respective initial positions shortly before these INF talks began. In the initial round, the U.S. delegation took the initiative and presented a draft treaty text that spelled out how it thought the various issues could and should be dealt with. In the second round, the Soviet side clarified its position and submitted a draft treaty text spelling out its approach.

By that time, both sides pretty thoroughly understood each other's positions and the issues dividing them.

Ambassador Yuri Kvitsinsky had proved himself during these first two rounds to be sharp and intelligent, an accomplished diplomat able to rise above the deadening hand of the Soviet bureaucratic process. When he wishes, he can be charming. His focus is entirely political. The truth or falsity of any statement is only of secondary interest to him. After a period of time, I came to think I could generally, though not always, sort the true from the false in what he said.

In July 1982, Mr. Kvitsinsky and I agreed to attempt to develop a complete package of reciprocal concessions that, if accepted by both governments, would resolve all the

principal outstanding issues. This would be done without commitment by either government. The result was the "walk in the woods" formula that essentially would have restricted each side to no more than 75 missile launchers and precluded deployment of U.S. Pershing-2 missiles in the European area, and would have frozen Soviet launchers at 90 in Soviet Asia.

I heard nothing from the Soviet side during the summer break. Then, in September 1982, in a private meeting, Mr. Kvitsinsky handed me a copy of his instructions flatly rejecting all the principles on which the "walk in the woods" formula was based. During the following year, the talks were largely stalemated.

During the early summer of 1983, Mr. Kvitsinsky told me that he con-

sidered the round beginning in September to be the one in which the "end game" would be played out. He told me that during the summer recess he would be working on his instructions for that "end game."

The "end game" began Sept. 22 with President Reagan's offering substantial concessions on limiting aircraft: on including, in effect, a sub-ceiling on U.S. intermediate-range missiles in Europe within a global ceiling on such missiles; and on allocating reductions between Pershing-2s and cruise missiles.

The Oct. 27 edition of Pravda carried an interview with Yuri V. Andropov offering to reduce Soviet SS-20 deployments in Europe to 140, to halt further SS-20 deployments in the Far East upon the entry into force of an

agreement limiting intermediate-range missiles in Europe, and to change Moscow's proposal on limiting aircraft to something not too far from Mr. Reagan's aircraft proposal.

Mr. Kvitsinsky told me about the Andropov interview at a dinner party Oct. 26. Later that evening, he surprised me by saying, "Why don't you propose equal reductions?" I reminded him that a year earlier, he had told me this idea was unacceptable to Moscow. He then said his present idea was different, that it would bring Soviet SS-20 launchers in Europe down to 120, and, more importantly, provide a way around the issue of compensation for British and French systems. Some days later, I asked him to clarify his position.

On Nov. 12, Mr. Kvitsinsky called and asked to meet me the next morning. At that meeting, he said that he was instructed to tell me that if Washington proposed equal reductions in Europe by 572 on both sides, Moscow would accept the proposal. Mr. Kvitsinsky, curiously, has since characterized that proposal as one that I had initiated.

Of course, this formulation perpetuated the Soviet insistence on retaining a monopoly of intermediate-range missiles against zero for the NATO alliance, a position we have always rejected. So, I told him I could not imagine that Washington would accept this, but that I would immediately tell Washington what he had said. I did. Washington's response, North Atlantic Treaty Organization allies. On Nov. 17, the Soviet Embassy in Bonn delivered a note to the West German government saying that I — not the Russians — had proposed reductions to about 120 missiles on the Soviet side and zero on the American side and that Washington was likely to reject my proposal. Later, similar notes were delivered to other NATO governments.

The episode had a peculiar Byzantine character that is alien to serious diplomacy. There appear to have been two purposes to these machinations. The first was to permit Moscow to deny, if necessary, that it had abandoned what has been a cornerstone of its propaganda campaign in Europe — insistence on including British and French nuclear forces in any INF agreement. The second was to sow doubts in NATO ranks about American conduct, especially concerning consultation with our allies.

At the beginning of the round, there were four critical issues. The first and central issue was that of the balance of intermediate-range missile deployments in Europe between the sides. The second was the question of compensation for British and French submarine-launched ballistic missile systems — the Soviet rationale for a wholly one-sided outcome on the first issue. The third was the question of Soviet INF deployments in Soviet Asia. The fourth was Soviet insistence on radical limits in Europe on American aircraft capable of carrying nuclear and nonnuclear weapons, limits that would have emasculated the U.S. contribution to the conventional defense of NATO Europe.

During the final days, it looked as if both sides had moved close enough to see light at the end of the tunnel on the fourth and third issues. It looked as if the second issue could be surmounted or avoided. That left only the first issue. I hoped that with a little more time, we might find a way through that issue as well.

On Nov. 15, Britain announced the arrival, as planned, of cruise missiles at Garmouth Common. On Nov. 22, the Bundestag gave its official support for deployments in West Germany. On Nov. 23, Mr. Kvitsinsky terminated the round without agreeing to a date for resumption.

The New York Times.



Buying Front-Row Seats in the Vatican

By George Armstrong

ROME — President Reagan's decision last week to nominate William A. Wilson as the first U.S. ambassador to the Vatican is an event of some historical interest, but dubious utility.

Actually, the young United States enjoyed diplomatic relations with the Papal States, meaning Rome and Latium, which were governed by the pope and the Roman Curia until Garibaldi & Co. entered Rome in 1870 as part of their campaign to unify the Italian nation.

Rome's British and American colonies were quite large at that time, though their situation was constrained. The Anglo-American residents held separate church services in private homes, and Protestants could only be buried outside the city walls — as was the poet John Keats. The papal gendarmes knew what was going among the Protestants on Sunday mornings, since they maintained the Napoleonic tradition of employing concierges as police informers.

In 1867, a rumor — never substantiated — had reached Washington that the pope was going to force the Protestants to hold their church services outside the city walls. The United States was then in the grip of naive anti-Catholicism that was endemic to 19th-century America, and Congress readily passed a statute forbidding the use of federal funds to maintain relations with the Papal States. So things remained

until 1929, when Benito Mussolini's treaty with Pius XI created the modern sovereign state of Vatican City in the heart of Rome. The pope again had a realm to reign over, and a court for courtiers to attend.

Also in attendance was a series of personal presidential representatives, the most recent of whom is Mr. Wilson, a convert to Catholicism and member of Mr. Reagan's kitchen cabinet.

You may ask what, in heaven's name, do the more than 100 ambassadors now accredited to the Vatican do? They show their country's flag. If they are to attend formal Vatican ceremonies, they are expected to wear white ties and tails — even at 10 A.M. — or "national uniforms," which permit the occasional kilt or leopard-skin robe. Wives must wear only black. Most of these ambassadors do a lot of flying about. They are likely to be their country's ambassador to both the Vatican and another country, such as Switzerland or Malta.

One diplomat, until recently accredited to the Vatican, said that his dispatches were similar to those filed from other posts "but on a dinkier scale." He read the Vatican and Italian press, "and I listen to gossip, of which there is an awful lot, just as there is in any despotism, albeit benevolent, regime."

In these days of instant commu-

nications, all that any country really needs abroad is an efficient consular service (to process passports, visas, birth and death registrations) a commercial section (to encourage imports and exports), and spies, who can always be hired locally.

None of those above essential services can be rendered to U.S. citizens by the proposed coming U.S. Embassy to the Holy See. Even tickets for a papal audience, once a chore for visitors to obtain, now can be had from one's local bishop before leaving home.

But according to Mr. Wilson's deputy, Donald Plentz, one of the major benefits to the United States of his chief's elevation will be "in seating." He explains that when the pope is presiding over a religious service or a diplomatic reception, the ambassadors are seated in the Vatican get the best seats. Mr. Wilson's seat is at the back.

Unless organized Protestantism gets its hooks up over Wilson's nomination, the United States shortly will join the others with an ambassador at the Papal Court. Aside from the expense of maintaining still another embassy, the fact itself does not matter, though it is a matter of comfort to the Vatican that the United States has opted for first-class seating.

The writer, a Rome-based correspondent for The Guardian of London, contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

Nigeria: An Accused Ex-Official States His Case

By Pranay Gupta

NEW YORK — Until a few weeks ago Umaru Dikko was Nigeria's second most powerful man after President Shehu Shagari, his brother-in-law. As minister of transportation he not only managed the country's biggest government agency, he was also the kingpin of a wide variety of construction and development projects. He was Mr. Shagari's closest political adviser, too, and last year directed the successful campaign to return Mr. Shagari for another four-year term in Nigeria's American-style presidency.

Now Mr. Dikko is Nigeria's most wanted fugitive. The military men who toppled the civilian government on New Year's Eve assert that Mr. Dikko stole as much as \$1 billion from the country's coffers during Mr. Shagari's four years in power and smuggled the money abroad.

Mr. Dikko, whom I interviewed in New York, is believed to be the first senior member of the Shagari administration heard from since the putsch. It is widely known that virtually every top Nigerian official has broad investments or holdings abroad. Whatever his personal record may be, Mr. Dikko is part of a class that has profited from power.

The military rulers are saying that in a civilian government whose most notable characteristic was corruption, Mr. Dikko was the most corrupt of all, the most venal. They also say he rigged last year's election.

"These charges are totally false," he lies — and I am ready to answer them, even I stand trial," Mr. Dikko said. "But I will not return to Nigeria for such a trial. It will be nothing but a kangaroo court."

He continued: "And who are these military men to accuse me of corruption? This clique that has unlawfully seized power is the same one that made millions when they were in power before we took over in 1979."

Because of his personal ties to Mr. Shagari, and the vast economic system he controlled through his ministry, Mr. Dikko was considered the senior member of the civilian circle around the ousted president.

Mr. Dikko said he was in Lagos at the time of the coup and spent two nights at the home of friends. "I had no doubt that my life was in danger,"

he said. "I had learned through impeccable sources that this military clique had plans to kill Shagari and top members of the government."

He said he was driven to the Benin border, then walked across into that country through bushes in order to escape detection. He said he hired a taxi in Benin and drove to Togo. From Lomé he said he flew to Amsterdam, then traveled to Britain.

Like many other wealthy Nigerians, Mr. Dikko has a home in London. Britain has an extradition treaty with Nigeria. Perhaps it was because of this that he flew to Canada. I interviewed him at a friend's apartment in Manhattan shortly after he entered the United States.

I had last met Umaru Dikko in Lagos in November, when he was ebullient over Mr. Shagari's election victory. Like Mr. Shagari, Mr. Dikko expressed confidence that Nigerians had accepted democracy as a permanent system and that the military had little chance of returning to power.

"But there was treachery within the civilian intelligence group that advised Shagari," Mr. Dikko said. Mr. Shagari's biggest mistake, he went on, was his failure to prosecute General Mohammed Buhari, the new

head of state, and other former members of the old military government. "He treated them with full courtesy and consideration. Those of us who remained in the armed forces were in fact promoted and trusted by him — like Buhari."

Mr. Dikko appeared wan and tired. He seemed to have lost a great deal of weight since our last meeting. He said that because his wives and children were in Zaria, his hometown, when he fled, he could not take them into custody. He said, along with his 90-year-old father. Contrary to Western diplomatic reports from Lagos, he said he had received reliable reports of beatings and abuse of members of the Shagari government now in custody.

Asked about the personal corruption charges and the accusations of poll-rigging, he replied: "How can anyone possibly rig a whole election in a country the size of Nigeria? In any election there are abuses, and maybe there were frauds here and there — the courts even upheld some of the charges in some constituencies. But you would have to be superhuman to rig an entire national election. As for corruption, such charges

have always been given as an excuse for every military coup in Nigeria, yet it is a well-known fact that our military dictators are the most corrupt in fact. People say the politicians give voters what they get, but the people who support them need to win elections. The military know only their bank account."

The "real tragedy" of the military coup, Mr. Dikko said, was that it had shattered the prospect of Nigeria having a stable democratic system.

"Citizens can come to power only at the pleasure of the military," he said. "These soldiers who had tested power before feel it is their legitimate right to overthrow an elected government at any time. Many African countries were looking to Nigeria as a model. Their hope that black men can successfully run a democracy has now been shattered."

"And what about our friends in the so-called Western democracies? Where were they when another democracy was murdered in Nigeria? It is hypocrisy for the West to champion democracy and then utter not a word when it is overthrown by military thugs." The Western countries, he suggested, may "prefer to do business with military regimes because it is simpler."

International Herald Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Woman's Lot in Europe

I write in hearty agreement with Brenda Maddox' opinion, "A Reply: No, Women Aren't Better Off in America" (HT, Jan. 13). In our continuing struggle for equality, American women have climbed the ladder into the same trap as their male counterparts — being identified by what we do and not what we are.

After living for three years in Europe, I have found, as Ms. Maddox said, that hardly anyone, male or female, asks what one "does." This is a pleasant change from most American social gatherings. No one here really cares what I do. I am able to speak reasonably intelligently on a variety of subjects, I will be listened to courteously and my opinions will be respected. This may not be the equality

most women seek, but it is far more pleasant than running everyone's dinner by arguing across the table about the failure or success of the women's liberation movement.

For bright, ambitious and courageous women the United States is still the best place to begin. But for someone who has given up a job to become "just a housewife," this side of the Atlantic is by far preferable.

AUDREY BEALS,
Cergy, France.

What ANC Wants

In the second of two reports on South Africa, entitled "Pretoria Chooses Force to Deal With Guerrillas" (HT, Jan. 5), Glenn Frankel of The Washington Post rightly refers to the African National Congress

as "the main South African resistance movement."

But in your paper's headline and in his story you tie the words "guerrillas" and "terrorism" in connection with the South-West Africa People's Organization, or SWAPO, as well as in describing the ANC. You quote South Africa's military chief of staff, General Constand Viljoen, talking about a "revolutionary onslaught" by the ANC.

But who is responsible for the raids and onslaught if not Pretoria?

The ANC's aims are simple: citizenship for the majority in the country of their birth, an end to racial barriers, and a one-man, one-vote system. Why call that revolutionary?

KARIN GAWELL,
Lidingö, Sweden.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE
JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982

KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER
Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUBNER, Publisher
Executive Editor
Editor
Deputy Editor
Deputy Editor
Associate Editor

PHILIP M. FOISIE
ROBERT K. MCCABE
SAMUEL ARI
CARL GEWIRTZ

Francis Bondy
Renée Desmaisons
Richard H. Morgan
Stephan W. Conway

Director of Circulation
Director of Advertising
Director of Operations

Director of the publication: Walter N. Thayer
Gen. Mgr. Asia: Alain Lecroix, 24-34 Hammers Rd., Hong Kong, Tel. 5-285618, Telex 61170.
Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin Mackenzie, 65 Long Acre, London WC2, Tel. 836-8802, Telex 262009.
S.A. capital de 1,200,000,000 F.R.G. Nantier B 73201126, Commission Paritaire No. 1421.
U.S. subscriptions: \$250 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.
© 1984, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.

January 20, 1984

Schlöndorff Dares to Tread in Proust's Way

PARIS — After many years of effort, longer than it took Proust to write his great novel, "Remembrance of Things Past" was finally filmed in Paris last summer and will be released next month. The film is based on the "Swann in Love" episode, with an epilogue from "Time Regained."

"I know that everyone has his own idea of the characters, the atmosphere, and I'd say we've come very close," says the director, Volker Schlöndorff. "There is, I believe, a certain affinity between the text and what we do."

Not that he expects viewers to agree, at first. "The ideal audience will be the Proust readers who will see the film again, six months later, after

MARY BLUME

they've overcome the first shock," he says, with a smile, crouched over a cup of tea in his Paris apartment. "I think to be fully appreciative it's good to know Proust, just as the more you know about a piece of music the more you appreciate an interpretation of it."

Schlöndorff, who has had considerable success staging operas and engaged the composer Hans Werner Henze to write the Vinteuil Sonata for "Swann in Love," embroils the musical metaphor for a moment: "The best would be if there were 10 films done on Proust and then you could compare the, I don't know, the Bruno Walter to the Furtwängler version."

"Whenever I do a piece of literature I say, why don't other people do it too? I'd like to confront my version to Chéreau's, as one does on the stage. After all, it is a form of theater and one starts with a text. But for the sake of copyright, there can't be a remake of a film for 20 years. Too bad, there's not one way to read Proust, that's for sure."

His next film will have an original script and will be a satire on an East-West disarmament conference in Switzerland. In the hope of finding the secret of 1930s comedy, he asked the late Walter Reisch, who wrote "Ninotchka," to do a draft. "The problem with comedy is you really need a good script," he says. "With literature you can invent a lot of things during the filming, but in comedy it has to exist before."

Schlöndorff says the French consider him very German and the Germans consider him not entirely German, while he sees himself more like Woody Allen's Zelig. Known to be difficult on the set, he is friendly and detached fashion about the Proust film. It is probably a question of timing: The moment of truth, when the film is finally shot, is over, and the moment of untruth, when the finished product is hyped, has not yet come.

This is the editing time when the footage is assembled and the sound track added: a time when dream and reality confront each other and when thousands of disparate pieces fall into place, exactly how Schlöndorff cannot explain.

"What is the magic that holds Proust together? There is no story, there are no conflicts, no devices. Through a poetry and magic and inner flow he passes from one time to another. The shooting was easy, now when you're putting the pieces together, you have to find that inner flow. In 'The Tin Drum' and 'The Lost Honor of Katharina Blum' it was all speed and contrast. This is like a puzzle done in fractions of a second because you don't have a motor that is pushing it along."

Shooting, says Schlöndorff, is a time of passion. "You hate an actor, you love a dress. Editing is mainly to preserve what you have, to augment it."

Getting just the one version done has been hard enough. The French producer Nicole Stéphane, who acquired the rights from Proust's niece in 1962, was in despair until Schlöndorff said yes after projects with Visconti, Losey and Peter Brook had fallen through and after most of the leading French directors had turned her down.

"For some reason French directors either respect or despise literature so much that they would rather take any old American crime story and turn it into a film," Schlöndorff says.

"My best friends, like Louis Malle and Bertrand Tavernier, kept saying I was completely nuts to get into it. They never resented it when I made films of Boli or Grass, but Proust — you're not supposed to touch him, it's some sort of national thing here."

Nicole Stéphane, who sold her rights to the French and German backers in order to get the film produced, agrees. "One mustn't touch Proust although one can slice Stendhal or Victor Hugo to bits."

Schlöndorff points out that there is one good reason why only a foreigner would dare take on Proust: "A French director who did it and failed could not walk through Paris any more, whereas a foreigner could still go home."

Schlöndorff was born in Wiesbaden in 1939 and commutes between Munich and Pigalle, where he lives opposite the writer Jean-Claude Carrière, a chum since the days of Louis Malle's "Viva Maria," on which Schlöndorff, who went to the IDHEC film school in Paris, was an assistant. Carrière wrote the Proust script along with Marie-Hélène Estienne and Peter Brook, who contributed the crucial idea of having the action take place in one day. Schlöndorff did the final adaptation.

Schlöndorff's greatest success was his Oscar-winning adaptation of the Günter Grass novel "The Tin Drum." He also has brought works by Robert Musil, Marguerite Yourcenar and Heinrich Böll to the screen. He says he began filming fiction by chance. "But probably after so many years, you can't call it chance any more. I feel most stimulated by books, books that I take up again and again, not the other ones that you just read and forget. It's very exciting to work with a good text, that's the first thing. Sometimes you come up with a result and sometimes not, but the more demanding a text is, the better for you — it's just a question of labor, the more you look for a solution the more chance you have to come up with something interesting."

Volker Schlöndorff with extras on the set of "Swann in Love."

You don't always know what you have. Working with his editor, Schlöndorff has found himself using rejected takes or giving up cherished ideas, such as the premise that Swann is really very active, a seducer. "I finally gave in," he says. "Swann is a passive character, he is suffering but he never does anything about it. He is not like a Latin lover in his jealousy."

"It won't be a complicated editing, it should be very simple and smooth. As one might expect, it will insist more on the moments when nothing is happening rather than create action. It is just not possible to turn Proust into an action storyteller," Schlöndorff adds, laughing. "I tried, it doesn't work."

To Schlöndorff the film is not about love or jealousy but about fulfilling, the sort of downbeat statement that makes possible exhibitors shrink.

"Yes," he says, "but I don't mean to sell it. It can sell itself. Sometimes in other films one doesn't say these things in interviews, you censor yourself. But I think this is a demanding film and people are willing to go for it or not. I don't mean that it is difficult because it is in no way intellectual. It is completely sensual, there's not much dialogue. It is more lyrical and the music has an important part."

"I hope it doesn't look too much like a costume piece. You can feel that people are wearing the costumes of a certain period but the film is not a period piece. It is more as if it were unreal, it has something of a dream about it. Because we were able to do it entirely on location, Swann and Odette are more like ghosts haunting these Paris stones. That sounds even more off-putting," he adds, "but it's probably the best thing about it."

His cast features Alain Delon as Charlus, Jeremy Irons as Swann and Ornella Muti as Odette. "I don't really like the mishmash of actors. Normally Proust should be an entirely French cast and it was not for commercial reasons that I decided on Ornella and Jeremy. It's a complete contradiction of my own principle: I just thought they were the best fitted for it."

The Italian Muti, previously known as a sex kitten, is said to be an excellent surprise. "You can see what you want in her," Schlöndorff says, "sometimes this incredible sensuality, sometimes a great melancholy. She changes throughout the film all the time so that, like Swann, we never know what to think of her."

The film is set in 1885 with its angular, rather perverse fashions. Schlöndorff thinks it could be set today. "I know so many Swanns who are running through La Coupole and other places looking for this or that lady they are infatuated with, and then always these facades and these French salons with everyone talking and if somebody is having an emotion you are considered a nuisance. You are not supposed in French society to have an emotion, much less show it."

"Swann in Love" was shot in only 43 days. The long wait in making it, the problems of financing all seem now a necessary part of the process. "In a way I think the difficulties were well-deserved," Schlöndorff says. "I mean you can't get away with Proust that easily, you know — shoot it and put it together and take your money and run. You know it's more difficult than that."

Elizabeth Spencer: A Literary Comeback

by Ann Duncan

MONTREAL — Elizabeth Spencer is back in the literary limelight after an absence of almost 20 years.

In 1960, this stately, Mississippi-born writer struck pay dirt with her fourth novel, "The Light in the Piazza." The book sold more than 2 million copies worldwide, was translated into at least 15 languages, was selected for the Reader's Digest Book Club list and was made by Hollywood into a movie starring Olivia de Havilland, Yvette Mimieux and George Hamilton.

But Spencer's work slid from the best-seller lists as literary tastes moved away from her restrained, unpretentious writing style. Her prose is as unpretentious as her demeanor.

"I think in the '60s there was a huge upheaval in all sorts of writing that ran close to being political and was very slam-bang kind of writing — the whole Norman Mailer kind of work," Spencer said in an interview in her sunny, high-rise apartment in downtown Montreal. "I hate to say my writing is quiet; it's that big, burly kind of thing."

Spencer was left with only a small, select audience and some self-doubts. "But I kept going with my writing, naturally," she explains. "I don't think lack of success ever stopped a real writer."

The turn-around came in 1981 when Doubleday published in the United States and Canada a collection of her short stories, spanning 33 years, followed by a Penguin paperback version released in Australia, Britain, the United States and Canada last year. The collection, called simply "The Stories of Elizabeth Spencer," was praised in The New York Times Book Review for its "lucid prose" and "ceaseless curiosity," "serene rhythm" and "salty compassion," while Books in Canada called the publication of the stories had "acquired the status of a literary event."

Last spring, Spencer won the annual Award of Merit Medal from the American Academy and Institute of Arts and Letters for her short stories, putting her in the company of Theodore Dreiser, Thomas Mann, Ernest Hemingway, Aldous Huxley and Vladimir Nabokov. "It came as a complete surprise," the 62-year-old author says.

In Canada, where she chose to live, nationalism has been a byword in the arts for the last two decades, and the English-speaking literary establishment did not rush to recognize this writer who was born and bred in the Deep South, which influenced her fiction as much as her accent and manner. "There are images — especially, it seems, to Southerners — that never go away; they do not even fade," she writes in the preface to the Penguin collection.

The other main setting for her work is Italy, where she went in 1953 to shed her "provincialism" and to study on a Guggenheim Fellowship. "Some writers invent their terrains; I preferred to go and look for mine," she continues in the preface. "First and last, for me it was Italy. . . . There's a second country for everybody, one way or another."

KARIN GILBERT
Ludwig, Missouri

Dance and Music: An Uneasy Alliance

by Jack Anderson

NEW YORK — Let's ponder three statements. First, there is George Balanchine's description of music as a "floor for dancing." The second comes from an essay that the late Edwin Denby wrote in 1945 in which he foresaw a new dance classicism that would stir audiences "by the act of dancing and not, as the fashion was from 1910 to 1940, by opposing to that act obstacles of various kinds of mimicry."

The third remark was made by Hugo Fiorato, one of the New York City Ballet's conductors, at a meeting of the Dance Critics' Association. Balanchine, said Fiorato, did not "just put movements on top of a score, he added a new dimension to it."

Today, in both ballet and modern dance, many "obstacles" of plot, symbolism and dramatic pantomime have been swept away and a choreographic work may consist of nothing but dancing to music. Yet, often, such works are facile and pointless. Music — or, to put it more exactly, a certain approach to music — may now constitute a new obstacle to choreographic expression.

There are commentators who praise works that consist solely of steps to music as examples of "pure dance." But there are times when some things can be so pure as to be colorless or tasteless. At their simplest, pure-dance compositions are little more than displays of energy. In more sophisticated examples of the form, a dance composition offers a visual and kinetic equivalent of a musical composition as translated into some balletic or modern-dance technique. But seldom does this choreography add new dimensions to a score; it simply puts choreographic lineoleum on the floor for dancing.

Although there exist a few choreographers who, like John Neumeier, appear to believe that choosing monumental pieces of music will bring about monumental choreography, most choreographers are modest and avoid grandiose symphonies and oratorios. Yet their taste may result in a work as simultaneously well-crafted and dismaying as Helgi Tomasson's "Ballet d'Isoline," to music by André Messager, for the New York City Ballet, a piece that is little more than pretty steps to pretty tunes. Such a ballet may be "pure." Yet it also seems inconsequential.

Although they may exploit dancers' technical skills, choreographers are sometimes surprisingly hesitant to offer distinctively personal interpretations of musical scores. Yet, presumably, the scores they choose must mean something important to them. And since no piece of music inevitably requires choreography — music being a self-sufficient art — if choreographers have nothing interesting to say about a piece of music, they might as well leave it unchoreographed.

It is worth noting that, in public statements, Balanchine would disdain fancy interpretations of his ballets and speak as if choreography simply involved setting appropriate steps to a piece of music. But it would be foolish to take his remarks too literally.

Balanchine's ballets constitute a remarkable set of choreographic visions, raptures, ordeals, quests and exaltations. Balanchine even altered music to suit his own expressive purposes. Thus he looped off the first movement of Mendelssohn's score for "Scottish" Symphony and reversed the order of the last two

movements of "Serenade," even though the reversal destroys the formal symmetry of Tchaikovsky's composition. However, that same reversal brings the ballet to an achingly beautiful conclusion.

Balanchine may have insisted upon notions of aesthetic impersonality so that he could be free to fill his works with any personal feelings he wished without fearing that viewers would automatically regard each new ballet as a choreographic confession or gossip column. In so doing he resembles T.S. Eliot, whose critical theories scorned mere self-expression, but whose poetry concerned deeply personal moral and religious struggles. What is important in

both Balanchine and Eliot is not the letter of their theories, but the spiritual fire that transfigures their works.

In addition to avoiding personal interpretations of music, choreographers can treat music too reverently. When Peter Martins began choreographing a work to Rossini chamber music for the New York City Ballet, he may have realized that one piece of music was insufficient for a ballet on the scale that he wished.

Therefore, he utilized two pieces and the result was "Rossini Quartets." But the two pieces he chose are so similar as to cancel each other out when one immediately follows the other. Martins tried hard to make "Rossini Quartets"

interesting to look at, but it became dull to listen to. The late John Cranko ran into a comparable problem when he yoked two Bach concertos together for his "Brandenburg Nos. 2 and 4" for the Royal Ballet.

In contrast, in his "Esplanade," to Bach, and his "Aureole" and "Airs," to Handel, Paul Taylor takes individual movements from several different concertos and arranges them in a new order. This may horrify pedants. Yet the musical rearrangements make possible some unusually inventive choreography.

These days, abstraction is fashionable and no choreographer wishes to get mired in allegory or snarled in subplots. Even so, choreographers often appear to be unusually ill at ease when they use music that was either written for some specific theatrical purpose or given programmatic significance by its composer. If the taste of our time may make choreographers avoid explicitly programmatic dances, their respect for music may make them feel that they must indicate their awareness of a score's program, if it originally had one. However, the choreographic results may be too pallid to be satisfactory as dance-drama, yet too annoyingly allusive to allow one to regard the work solely as an abstraction.

For instance, there is Joseph Duell's "La Création du Monde," for the New York City Ballet. Milhaud wrote this score for a 1923 ballet about African mythology. Duell had no desire to imitate that scenario. Yet, apparently, he felt he ought to acknowledge that he was familiar with the score's history. So his ballet does contain moments suggesting tribal rituals. Unfortunately, they are introduced so reluctantly that they have little impact.

Music, traditionally the choreographer's ally, is in danger of becoming the choreographer's master and what was initially a liberating classicism may be turning into a stultifying academicism. To prevent this from happening, choreographers should be encouraged to work directly with musical collaborators so that the creative process can be a mutually rewarding dialogue between dedicated artists.

The dance arranger — someone who adapts another composer's music for dancing — can also be of help. A sensitive arranger can make existing pieces of music sound as if they had been especially composed for dancing. Thus Simon Sadoff's arrangement of Purcell intensifies the power of José Limón's "The Moor's Pavane." And certain arranged dance scores are so attractive that they are even occasionally heard in concert: among them, William Walton's arrangement of Bach for Frederick Ashton's "The Wise Virgins," Vincenzo Tommasini's arrangement of Scarlatti for Leonide Massine's "The Good-Humored Ladies" and Manuel Rosenthal's arrangement of Offenbach for Massine's "Cavité Parisienne."

Finally, it should not be forgotten that "pure dance" is only one of many valid forms of dance and that whenever any single form becomes stultified, it may be time to reinvestigate the possibilities of another. Of course, the only real solution to choreographic problems is choreographic imagination. But if all choreographers possessed that in abundance, no one would need to worry about how they used music.



Illustration by Joan Schenck

© 1984 The New York Times

TRAVEL

Discovering the Finns in 3 Helsinki Museums

by David Binder

HELSINKI — On the landing between the first and second floors of the Mannerheim Museum in Helsinki, a visitor hears the muffled clip-clop of ... could it be a herd of reindeer from a nearby forest? The sound deepens to a steady rumble until the felt-slipped feet of a sturdy group of elderly Finnish women comes into view, maybe 50 of them, paying homage to the man they revere as the father of Finland: Field Marshal Carl Gustav Mannerheim.

For Finland, a country of 5 million, the Mannerheim Museum is the closest thing there is to a national shrine; for a visitor, his Helsinki home provides a capsule history of what is surely one of Europe's least approached and most approachable peoples: the Finns.

Situated in a far northern corner of the continent, with a population speaking a language that cannot be divided by knowledge of cognates in any major Indo-European language, Finland would, by most definitions in the lower latitudes, be remote. To foreigners the Finns present themselves as an outdoors people who make the most of a harsh climate, practice rough individualism, keep clean with their saunas, excel at sports, crafts and textiles, pay their debts on time and live with admirable self-assurance within growing distance of the great Russian bear.

Visitors can easily absorb themselves in the Finnish delights of cross-country skiing, sailing in a seemingly endless archipelago, hiking the mossy forest trails and, in summer, playing tennis or dancing under the midnight sun. But to find out who the Finns are and whence they emerged, a little history helps, and it can be acquired pleasantly by visiting three of Helsinki's museums, all of which provide guidebooks, guides and exhibition case labels employing English.

To begin with: the museum of Mannerheim, whose titles — regent, field marshal and president — convey only a whisper of the man's accomplishments. A quintessential European, he was born in 1867 of Finnish-Swedish-Dutch ancestry, became a cavalry officer in the imperial Russian army and, after distinguished combat service in the Russian-Japanese War and World War I, led the troops that made possible the creation of an independent Finnish republic in 1919. As if that were not enough, in his 70s he commanded the Finnish army that stood off the Soviets in two epic struggles during World War II and then became Finland's first postwar president.

Of Swedish background and serving the Russian czar, to emerge as Finland's greatest patriot — confusing? Perhaps not, if one recalls that George Washington served the British crown until 1776 or that, in our time, Tito fought for the Austro-Hungarian emperor before becoming the father of Communist Yugoslavia.

The museum displays rich memorabilia from every phase of Mannerheim's valiant life:

a portrait of his wife of 11 years, Anastasia Arpova, daughter of a Russian general; his narrow canvas field coat, sword, rifle, boots, a gray-and-black summer uniform of the marshal designed himself and dozens of handmade tributes of wood, straw and metal from admiring Finns and from Russian prisoners grateful for merciful treatment after capture in the Winter War of 1939-40.

Were it for the martial objects alone, the collection would suffice as remarkable, but there is more, for Mannerheim was an inspired collector and avid reader; his shelves contain several thousand books in English, German, Russian, French and Swedish, languages in which he was fluent.

Most striking about the Mannerheim collection is the discovery that, for all his obligations as a military commander and statesman, he found time to pursue a deep interest in ethnography. It was the byproduct of an assignment from the Russian general staff in 1906 to scout the northwestern frontier territories of China on a journey that took him 8,750 miles (about 14,200 kilometers) on horseback over the next two years, from Turkestan to Beijing, during which he wore out all eight of his original Cossack companions. Along the way he took several thousand photographs, some of which can be seen on the museum's slide projector.

His intelligence task was to assess the potential of China's forces a year after the Japanese, in beating the Russians, had shocked the world by becoming the first Asian nation to defeat a

Caucasian power. It was a time when European monarchs and their propagandists were conjuring up the Yellow Peril.

Mannerheim returned with many photographs of Asian troops in training, which must have satisfied his Russian superiors, and just as many of priests and princesses and mud-walled villages. He also returned with a trove of oriental valuables: carpets, silk screens, gold tile from the grand mosque of Samarkand and carved Tibetan Buddhas. It is one of the greatest collections of Asian art in all Europe.

One object above all others holds a magnetic fascination for Finns: a painting of white-camouflaged Finnish ski troops on their bellies in the snow of a deep forest, rifles at the ready. It was done more than 80 years ago by Akseli Gallen-Kallela in response to a repressive Russian edict and, for all its plainness, was a prophecy of how the Finns would successfully defend themselves against the Soviet juggernaut 40 years later, in 1939. It was given in the 1920s to Mannerheim, who would command those defenders.

Finns like to tell Mannerheim stories, perhaps as fondly as Americans tell stories about George Washington, true or apocryphal. Here is one: During World War II a Wehrmacht general was invited to dine at the field marshal's table. A chain-smoker, the German looked in vain for an ashtray, not knowing that the Mannerheim manner was to permit smoking only after coffee and brandy had been served. "May one smoke?" the Wehrmacht officer nervously inquired while the meal was still under way. "I don't know," Mannerheim replied coolly. "It's never happened before."

Mannerheim's soldiers in the Finnish forests preserved the nation's independence at a cost of 80,000 lives. In the struggle they killed more than a million Soviet troops. You can hear the soldiers' cheerful songs from recordings played in a reproduction of a windowless front-line log bunker from the Winter War in the Military Museum of the Finnish Defense Forces. They are the songs of Jermu, (pronounced YER-moo), the tough Finnish equivalent of GI Joe: foxtrots, a tango, marches and waltzes. The fragrance of pine resin hangs in the air as the eye takes in a keystone lantern, helmets on bunks, mess kits on an iron stove and infantrymen's long underwear on pegs.

In a country that practices neutrality as much as it has preached it for the last four decades, it is astonishing to encounter these martial memories, the more so in the peaceful atmosphere of the capital, where few uniforms are in evidence.

Yet Finns seem to relish stories of military prowess. One of the hit records of four years ago was "Hakkia Paale" or, roughly, "Make Hash of Them!" — a battle cry of the Finnish dragons serving in the Royal Swedish Army of the Thirty Years' War. It may even be the etymological ancestor of a German expression for hush, Hackepeter, since the Germans first heard it from charging Finnish cavalrymen in the battle of Lützen in 1632.

On my arrival in Finland, my host, Matti Kohva, a journalist, marched up and down in his apartment to the battle tunes that have become known as "Hakkia Paale" and then sang along with them. Several years ago Kohva had accompanied some Finnish war veterans to the Soviet Karelian capital of Petrozavodsk, which their battalion had captured, to the square where they had happily dynamited a "huge statue of Stalin," to the ruins of a distillery where "5,000 Finns liberated 10,000 liters of vodka" and to the monument to what a Russian guide described as "18 of our brave boys killed in a sneak attack by White Finnish Mannerheim Fascists — we didn't know who."

Kohva recalled that one of the visiting veterans went into a mock crouch as if holding a submachine gun. "I did it!" he shouted, sarcastically. "Rat-tat-tat!" The guide went pale and silent.

Such old-boy hijinks aside, the Military Museum, with displays from its collection of 60,000 items in the brick barracks of the former First Rifle Battalion of Uusimaa, provides an easily absorbed short tour through Finnish history, from the 600 or so years of Swedish rule through the period as a grand duchy of Russia from 1809 to 1917 and into independence.

Most compelling for contemporaries is the exhibition relating to World War II, which, along with the Jermu bunker, is highlighted by what must be some of the most dramatic black-and-white battlefield photographs ever made. A visitor is told that combat photography had been a top priority of the Finnish armed forces. The results are there, razor sharp and somber: white snow and muzzle flashes, gray faces of infantrymen and nurses and flame-blackened trees and buildings.

Nor is any animosity toward Finland's foes evident. For example, the Military Museum displayed an exhibition of Masterpieces of Russian Armors from Leningrad's Hermitage collection for four months earlier this year. The Finns appear to look upon the Russians as worthy adversaries, and vice versa, to judge from Russian comments in the visitors book.

After nearly 40 years of peace in Europe, even if it is a heavily armed peace, it may come as something of an affront for the visitor to study history, so to speak, through the barrel of a gun or down the edge of a saber. For the Finns, however, who took shape as a nation rather late in European terms — in the 12th century — who acquired some political recognition three centuries later from Sweden, who developed a sense of national identity only in the last century and stoodhead in this century, military history is national history.

On a taxi ride across Mannerheim Street, there was an explosion in a deep excavation where workers were dynamiting the black-streaked pink granite rockbed for an underground passageway. A large chunk of rock fell on a car ahead of us, crushing its hood. Without batting an eye the driver turned and said, "Bad luck, but he will collect insurance." The evenness of his tone gave me the idea that Finns take explosions in stride as a part of

everyday life, which might explain why they seem so comfortable with their military past.

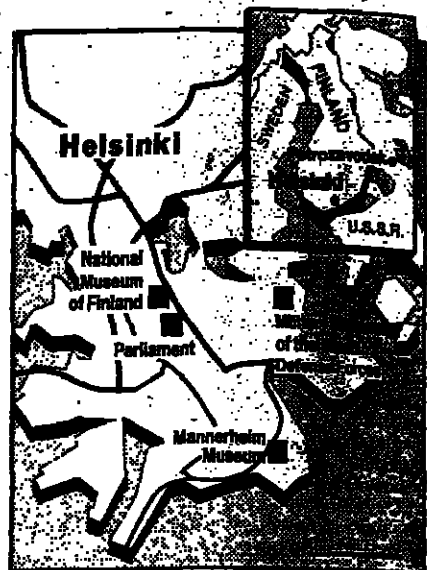
For a relatively peaceful change, the visitor may choose the National Museum of Finland, a block and a half north of the stolid granite Parliament building on Mannerheim Street, a main artery leading to the center of the city. It is a snugglesome of a structure designed in 1902 by three Finnish architects in what was called the national romantic style — meaning that every gable and cornice of local vintage, along with neoclassical nonsense, has been incorporated. Inside it is a straightforward museum.

The visitor learns that, following the Ice Age and entering the Stone Age, about 9,000 years ago, humans began habitation in Finland. A thousand years later, judging by relics on display, the inhabitants were making rather elaborate fishnets. In any case fish remains the staple of the Finnish diet today.

Autocthonous forebears of the present-day Finns are presumed to have appeared about the time Jesus was born, those of Finn-Ural origin perhaps in the vicinity of the Ural Mountains having migrated earlier to the lower Baltic seacoast. Archaeological finds have been facilitated by the fact that Finland as a whole is rising at a relatively swift pace, so that former harbor slips and early coastal settlements now lie well above sea level.

Aside from the prehistoric fishes, National Museum exhibits that impressed me were a chimneyless and windowless farmer's cabin from the early 19th century, its wood darkened by smoke; typically rough-hewn Finnish dining tables that were deliberately slanted toward the lower end, as if to carry any spilled drinks or vintages into the laps of lesser guests; a miniature portrait of Peter the Great of Russia, who had pushed back Swedish-Finnish frontiers already in the 18th century, and a costume of a Finnish peasant woman with a sheath dagger on a chain across her bosom.

"The dagger is characteristic of all Finnish women's costumes," said the museum guide. "Where is your dagger?" I inquired. "I left it in the office," she replied, with a thin smile.



everyday life, which might explain why they seem so comfortable with their military past.

For a relatively peaceful change, the visitor may choose the National Museum of Finland, a block and a half north of the stolid granite Parliament building on Mannerheim Street, a main artery leading to the center of the city. It is a snugglesome of a structure designed in 1902 by three Finnish architects in what was called the national romantic style — meaning that every gable and cornice of local vintage, along with neoclassical nonsense, has been incorporated. Inside it is a straightforward museum.

The visitor learns that, following the Ice Age and entering the Stone Age, about 9,000 years ago, humans began habitation in Finland. A thousand years later, judging by relics on display, the inhabitants were making rather elaborate fishnets. In any case fish remains the staple of the Finnish diet today.

Autocthonous forebears of the present-day Finns are presumed to have appeared about the time Jesus was born, those of Finn-Ural origin perhaps in the vicinity of the Ural Mountains having migrated earlier to the lower Baltic seacoast. Archaeological finds have been facilitated by the fact that Finland as a whole is rising at a relatively swift pace, so that former harbor slips and early coastal settlements now lie well above sea level.

Aside from the prehistoric fishes, National Museum exhibits that impressed me were a chimneyless and windowless farmer's cabin from the early 19th century, its wood darkened by smoke; typically rough-hewn Finnish dining tables that were deliberately slanted toward the lower end, as if to carry any spilled drinks or vintages into the laps of lesser guests; a miniature portrait of Peter the Great of Russia, who had pushed back Swedish-Finnish frontiers already in the 18th century, and a costume of a Finnish peasant woman with a sheath dagger on a chain across her bosom.

"The dagger is characteristic of all Finnish women's costumes," said the museum guide. "Where is your dagger?" I inquired. "I left it in the office," she replied, with a thin smile.

© 1984 The New York Times

Gaudi's Fa
On Barcel

by Roger Browning

BARCELONA — In 1926, the Span
Architect Antonio Gaudi
knocked down by a streetcar
killed. He left behind a surreal
world that he had started in 1894
and which he devoted the last eight y
of his life to.

His family was resumed in 1940
and these ideas continually evolved dur
ing his life.

WEEKEND

HEALTH CLINICS

VALMONT

WORLD RENOWNED MEDICAL CLINIC

Glion sur Morat, Lake Geneva, Switzerland.

Located at 2,000 feet altitude in a moderate and protected climate, the clinic has the finest accommodations available for your comfort. In a beautiful and calm setting overlooking the Lake of Geneva and the Mont-Blanc chain the CLINIC VALMONT provides complete medical check-ups, outstanding medical care as well as rest, individual diet and rejuvenation. Centers are provided for cardiology, physiotherapy, electrotherapy, hydrotherapy, electrocardiogram, X-ray and laboratory analysis.

Please ask for our brochure and prices.

Write to Mr. H. Tuer — Director

CLINIC VALMONT, 1823 Glion sur Morat, Switzerland.

Telephone 021/66 48 51 (10 lines) — Telex 453 157 valmont-ch

Schlossberg-Klinik Wittgenstein

Clinic for MS- and Parkinson patients

Modern Institute furnished with all diagnostic and therapeutic equipment.

Additional therapeutic offer:

Medical treatment for rheumatic diseases.

Weight reduction and Kneipp-hydrotherapy.

SCHROTH-UND KNEIPPUR

Also for accompanying persons.

5928 Laasphe, Schloßstr. 40, West Germany

Tel. 0 27 52/10 18 12

HOLIDAY & TRAVEL



ST. CROIX USVI

Cane Bay Plantation

P.O. Box G — Kingshill

St. Croix, USVI 00850

(809) 778-0410

Intimate small inn nestled in the lush tropical hills of St. Croix. The perfect "get away from it all" place in the Caribbean. White sand beach, sunshine unlimited, pool, open air dining - spectacular views. Golf, scuba and tennis available nearby. Write or call for brochures.

ANTIQUITY SHOPPING

BIJOUX

EVE CAZES ET CHRISTINE ESCHER

20, RUE DE MIROHESNIL, 75008 PARIS

TELEPHONE: 265 95 44

SALE AND EXCHANGE

JEWELLERY, CARTIER, VAN CLEEF,

BOUCHERON, HERMES,

SILVERWARE, OBJETS D'ART,

ALL PERIODS, VALUATIONS,

ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS.

OPEN DAILY FROM 11 AM TO 7 PM

EXCEPT ON SUNDAY

WEEKEND

appears every

Friday

For information

call Cathy Stubley

in Paris

on 747.12.65

or your local IHT

representative

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Konzerthaus (tel. 72.12.11).

CONCERTS — Jan. 21: Luther College Symphony Orchestra, Douglas Meyer conductor (Schumann, Hansson, Gershwin).

Jan. 25: ORF-Symphony Orchestra, Gabor Orvos conductor (Haydn).

•Museum des 20. Jahrhunderts, Museum Moderner Kunst (tel. 78.25.50).

EXHIBITION — To Feb. 26: "The History of Photography in Austria."

•Schauspielhaus (tel. 34.01.01).

THEATER — To Feb. 18: "Rocky Horror Picture Show" (O'Brien).

•Schauspielhaus (tel. 33.24.35).

BALLET — Jan. 21, 25, 29: "The Nutcracker" (Tchaikovsky).

OPERA — Jan. 22, 26, 30: "Carmen" (Bizet).

Jan. 24 and 31: "The Magic Flute" (Mozart).

Jan. 27: "The Barber of Seville" (Rossini).

•Theater an der Wien (tel. 57.96.32).

•Haydnwerk (tel. 57.96.32).

OPERA — Jan. 22, 24, 26: "Der Jakobiner" (Dvorak) (Ivan Parik conductor).

Jan. 26: "The Magic Flute" (Mozart).

BELGIUM

ANTWERP, Koninklijke Vlaamse Opera (tel. 233.66.85).

OPERA — Jan. 22: "Cavalleria Rusticana" (Mascagni) and "I Pagliacci" (Leoncavallo).

Jan. 28: "Andrea Chénier" (Giordano).

BRUSSELS, Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel. 512.50.45).

CONCERTS — Jan. 22: Belgium National Orchestra, M. de Maessene conductor, Frédéric Lodonello (Tchaikovsky).

Jan. 26: Belgium National Orchestra, M. de Maessene conductor, Pierre Alain Volodant piano (Beethoven, Bruckner).

EXHIBITIONS — To Feb. 12: "Harald Szeemann: L'oeuvre d'Art Total." To Feb. 12: "Roger Nelles." To Feb. 12: "Exposition des Beaux-Arts" (tel. 771.00.85).

EXHIBITION — To Jan. 23: International Automobile, Motorcycle and Bicycle Show.

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, Charlottenborg (tel. 13.40.22).

EXHIBITION — To Feb. 5: "Groningen Art Group: Paintings, Graphics, Sculptures."

•Court Gallery (tel. 11.20.50).

EXHIBITION — To Jan. 28: "Gunnar Sauter and Marie Brange: Oils, Gouaches, Tera Cotta."

•Museum of Decorative Art (tel. 14.94.52).

EXHIBITION — Jan. 28-April 1: "Scandinavian Modern: Scandinavia Today."

•Radio House (tel. 10.16.28).

CONCERTS — Jan. 28: Radio Light Orchestra, Borge Wagner conductor (Egill Kapstad).

Jan. 28: The Radio Light Orchestra, Borge Wagner conductor (Egill Kapstad).

•Tivoli Concert Hall (tel. 15.10.12).

Royal Ballet — Jan. 25: "Don Quixote" (Minkus, Petipa).

ENGLAND

LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel. 628.87.95).

Barbican Hall — Jan. 21: "Gala Night of Gilbert and Sullivan" (The London Savoyards, Peter Murray conductor).

Jan. 22: London Philharmonic Orchestra, James Judd conductor (Beethoven).

Jan. 25: Philharmonia Orchestra, Maurice Hanford conductor (Mozart, Schubert, Bruch, Beethoven).

Jan. 27: London Symphony Orchestra, Yevgeny Svetlanov conductor (Beethoven, Dvorak, Prokofiev).

Jan. 29: London Symphony Chamber Orchestra, Michael Davis conductor (Handel, Mozart, Bach).

Jan. 30: Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, John Nason conductor (Britten, Gershwin, Vaughan Williams).

Barbican Theatre — To Jan. 28: "Peter Pan" (Barrie).

•British Museum (tel. 636.15.55).

EXHIBITIONS — "Himalayan Rain-bow: A Nepalese Textile Tradition," "Pattern of Islands: Micronesia Yesterday and Today," "Islamic Art and Design: 1500-1700."

•Colosseum (tel. 240.52.58).

English National Opera — Jan. 25: "The Turn of the Screw" (Britten).

Jan. 26 and 28: "La Traviata" (Verdi).

•Hayward Gallery (tel. 629.94.95).

EXHIBITIONS — To Feb. 5: "Raoul Dufy: 1877-1953."

To Feb. 5: "Hockney's Photographs."

•National Theatre (tel. 928.22.53).

Cottesloe Theatre — Jan. 19-21: "Master Harold and the Boys" (Furber).

Lyttelton Theatre — To Jan. 31: "Cinderella," pantomime directed by Bill Bryden.

Oliver Theatre — To Jan. 25: "The Merchant of Venice" (Shakespeare).

•Royal Albert Hall (tel. 589.82.12).

CONCERTS — Jan. 22: "Tchaikovsky Evening" New Symphony Orchestra, Vilem Tausky conductor.

Jan. 26: "Classics for Pleasure" London Philharmonic Orchestra, Enriquez Batiz conductor.

Jan. 29: "Festival of Youth Bands" Royal Opera House (tel. 240.10.66).

•Vivacity Concert — Jan. 29: Margaret Price soprano, James Lockhart piano (Schubert, Strauss, Mahler).

•Le Petit Journal (tel. 326.28.59).

JAZZ — Jan. 31: Metropolis Jazz Band.

Jan. 31: New Jazz Band.

Jan. 31: Memphis Slim.

Jan. 31: Claude Bolling Trio.

•Le Petit Journal (tel. 326.01.36).

JAZZ — To Jan. 31: Nazare Pereira and her Orchestra.

•Le Twenty One (tel. 260.40.51).

JAZZ — To Jan. 25: Greg Hunter Trio.

•Musée d'Art Moderne (tel. 260.21.14).

EXHIBITION — To Feb. 5: "Electricity and Electronics in 20th-Century Art."

•Musée des Arts Décoratifs (tel. 260.21.14).

EXHIBITION — To March 26: "Les Fouquet: Jeweler in Paris 1860-1960." Lecture in English — Jan. 26: "Louis XV Furniture: Johnson."

•Musée Cernuschi (tel. 363.50.75).

EXHIBITION — To March 11: "Fun Tchaikovsky: Contemporary Chinese Artists."

•Musée du Grand Palais (tel. 261.54.10).

EXHIBITION — To Feb. 13: "Homage to Raphael."

•Musée du Louvre (tel. 260.39.26).

EXHIBITION — To Feb. 13: "Aulour de Raphael, Dessins et Peintures Musée du Louvre."

•Musée de la Ville (tel. 705.01.34).

EXHIBITION — To Feb. 27: "Danse and Virgil in Hell."

•New Morning (tel. 523.56.56).

MON. JANUARY 20, 1984

TECHNOLOGY

By AMIEL KORN

8mm Video-Recording

When Eastman Kodak announced that its new 8mm film (slightly more than 1/2-inch) would be the standard, other consumer-electronics makers would not have had an 8mm product available. The industry watchers have predicted that the new 1/2-inch tape format could be the standard. The new 8mm video format is expected to become the technical standard established by the Japanese in Tokyo last year.

In spite of VCR makers' reluctance to introducing the 8mm format for making home movies, they appear reluctant to introduce the new format because of the enormous investments on re-

to be the first step toward "digital," said Jim Bottoms, a senior manager with MacKintosh International, a management consultants in London. "It will be an overnight campaign."

General Electric announced that it will produce camera-recorders made by Matsushita, and Philips will offer its own 8mm camera-recorders that will be smaller and lighter weight of 8mm than present systems. But the opportunity for VCR makers to define the standard defines such specifications.

electronics industry analysts say that the increasing demand assure 8mm's eventual success over the technical questions. I believe it will be a success," said Jean-Pierre Janner, a European electronics industry official and analyst. "I don't see any other alternative. I think the 8mm format will be manufactured in large quantities and will become the standard for the 1.3-inch format, the Matsushita format, and the 1.875-inch format. The last few months, we have seen a 1000 system developed jointly by the Matsushita Group, the Grundig, The Betamax Group, the JVC Group, and Toshiba and NEC of Japan and the Philips Group. They plan to make VHS-based recorders and camcorders, will make VHS systems, and will make VHS systems."

VHS Pre-Emption
According to most estimates, VHS now holds the lead in the home video market. This pre-emption of the market by the format of choice is due to the reluctance of Matsushita and its allies to meet the 80mm standard apparently set by JVC. JVC announced Wednesday that it will introduce its 80mm format a year or so later this year.

It was this that the 1/2-inch format was "not a serious threat," said Ken Shimbu, a spokesman for Matsushita. "I think that VHS is becoming the de facto standard," he said. "I think that companies that sell VHS systems are going to be successful." Matsushita's 80mm brand, agree. "That 80mm is the new standard," said François Lève, a spokesman for the format. "It's going to be the standard for the next 10 to 15 years."

But the 80mm format is not the only one. The 1/2-inch format is still the most popular. "It's the only format that's been around for 10 years," said Lève. "It's the only format that's been around for 10 years."

But the 80mm format is not the only one. The 1/2-inch format is still the most popular. "It's the only format that's been around for 10 years," said Lève. "It's the only format that's been around for 10 years."

[illegible]

CURRENCY RATES

Late interbank rates on Jan. 1980
for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, N.Y.

	£	€	D.M.	P.F.	Sfr.
\$100	11.55	4.46	112.52	2.48	2.00
1000	115.5	44.6	1125.2	24.8	20.0
1000	287	30.91	20.42	6.50	2.00
1000	1.00	—	—	32.09	2.00
1000	1.00	—	2.9608	12.176	2.00
1000	241.80	—	60.41	217.78	—
1000	—	1.4185	2.7923	8.54	1.00
1000	15.99	12.03	305.99	—	—
1000	—	12.03	—	—	—
1000	—	33.29	—	22.26	—

	Per		
Revenue	U.S.\$	Emv.	Current
Domestic	1,070	1,109	Irish sh.
Domestic - Franc	96.85	0.008	Swiss franc
Domestic - Swiss	19.80	1.002	French franc
Domestic - Other	12.43	0.422	Mark, West
Domestic - Other	1,043	0.128	Mark, East
Domestic - Other	1,919	0.072	Phil. peso
Domestic - Other	102.45	0.0074	Port. escudo
Domestic - Other	78.28	0.289	Spanish peso

(b) Amounts needed to buy U.S. dollars

U.S. dollars: net available

INTEREST RATES

Currency Deposits

	Dollars	Swiss Franc	Mark
1 month	5% - 5%	3% - 3%	9% - 9%
3 months	5% - 6%	3% - 3%	9% - 9%
6 months	5% - 6%	3% - 4%	9% - 9%
9 months	6% - 6%	4% - 4%	9% - 10%
12 months	6% - 6%	4% - 4%	9% - 10%

Available to interbank deposits of \$2 million and over

Money Rates

For Rates

	Close	Prev.	Price
8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2

Commercial Bank of Tokyo

FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1984

Statistics Index
Page 9

TECHNOLOGY

By AMIEL KORNEL

New 8mm Video-Recorder Format Expected to Gain Support Slowly

PARIS—When Eastman Kodak announced plans recently to market an 8mm (slightly more than 1/4-inch) videocassette camera-recorder in one portable unit, other consumer-electronics companies rushed to show that they, too, had an 8mm product waiting in the wings.

Many industry watchers have predicted that a move to the 8mm videotape standard would herald the end of Betamax, VHS and V2000, the incompatible 1/2-inch tape formats currently used for in-home and portable recorders. The new 8mm video systems will be based on an industrywide technical standard established at a meeting of 128 electronics companies in Tokyo last year.

But in spite of VCR makers' support for introducing the 8mm portable device for making home movies, they appear reluctant to see the new format invade the in-home market that focuses on recording and watching television programs and viewing prerecorded commercial films.

"Yes, it is the first step toward 8mm video," said Jim Bottoms, a consultant with MacKintosh International, management consultants in London. "But we don't think that it will be an overnight campaign."

Hitachi and General Electric announced two weeks ago that they will market 8mm camera-recorders made by Matsushita. RCA plans to offer a Hitachi-developed product, and Philips and Sanyo are expected to market their own 8mm camera-recorders before the end of the year.

The smaller size and lighter weight of 8mm recorders makes them less cumbersome than present systems. But even more important, they present an opportunity for VCR makers to introduce an industrywide standard. The standard defines such specifications as tape speed and recorder-head size, so that tapes recorded on one maker's system can be played back on that of another.

Many industry analysts say that the increased portability and the standardization assure 8mm's eventual success. "If 8mm manages to overcome technical questions, I believe it will inevitably supplant existing systems," said Jean-Pierre Jannes, a French banking economist who follows the consumer-electronics market.

Nonetheless, industry officials and analysts expect the move to 8mm to take place slowly. Many predict that the principal obstacle impeding 8mm video's advance will be manufacturers' reluctance to promote it.

Among the 1/2-inch formats the Matsushita-developed VHS format has made steady gains in the last few months, over Sony's Betamax system and the V2000 system developed jointly by the Netherlands's Philips and West Germany's Grundig. The Betamax camp has been depleted by the defections of Toshiba and NEC of Japan and Zenith of the United States, all of which plan to make VHS-based recorders. Philips and Grundig announced that they will make VHS systems for sale outside Europe.

VHS Pre-Eminent

According to most estimates, VHS now accounts for 65 to 75 percent of world VCR sales. The pre-eminence of the VHS system is expected to reinforce the reluctance of Matsushita and its 52-percent-owned affiliate, JVC, to see the 8mm standard appear on the market for in-home recorders. JVC announced Wednesday that it plans to market a VHS camera-recorder later this year.

"We do not think that the 1/2-inch format will be replaced by the [8mm] standard," said Ken Shimba, a spokesman for Matsushita in the United States. "I think that VHS is becoming the de facto standard."

Other companies that sell VHS systems, such as GE and France's Thomson-Brandt, agree. "That 8mm is the product of the future is one thing," said Francois Lereve, a spokesman at Thomson, "but VHS still has some good days ahead."

Despite their shrinking market share, Sony and Philips also seem to prefer to maintain the technical status quo. Sony introduced a portable camera-recorder last May that uses the 1/2-inch Betamax format. "The current format is being developed to a further stage," said Peter Greator, a spokesman for Sony in London.

Makers say that before an 8mm VCR can be marketed as an in-home recorder, prerecorded movies will have to become available on 8mm cassettes and the current playing times of 8mm tapes will have to be extended. And the image quality of the 8mm devices must still be proven to be at least as good as that of existing recorders.

But these technical problems are considered minor and easy to solve — "just joining the 1's and crossing the 1's," said Mr. Greator.

How quickly they are resolved may depend on consumer reaction to the new camera-recorders and manufacturers' future readiness to promote the 8mm standard. Even its strongest advocates do not expect to see the 8mm format appearing on the in-home VCR market for at least two to three years, and they do not expect 8mm to replace 1/2-inch tapes before the end of the decade.

Judge Bars Getty Pact For 4 Days

The Associated Press
LOS ANGELES — Attorneys for three grandchildren of the late J. Paul Getty have won a court order delaying Getty Oil Co.'s record \$9.9-billion merger with Texaco Inc.

Superior Court Judge Richard P. Byrne issued the order Wednesday, blocking the completion of the merger at least until a court hearing Monday.

The petition to delay the merger was filed by the guardian for Stefanie Marie, Cecile Karen Margaria and Christina Teresa Getty, daughters of Jean Ronald Getty, the oldest surviving son of J. Paul Getty.

The delay was sought on the grounds that the Texaco merger would violate terms of the document that established the main family trust, and that a rival offer from Pennzoil Co. could be more beneficial to the three petitioners.

The court order prevents Gordon P. Getty — a brother of Jean Ronald and the sole trustee of the Sarah C. Getty Trust, which holds 40.2 percent of Getty Oil's stock — from "consummating or in any way altering" the trust's agreement to sell its 31.8 million Getty Oil shares to Texaco.

That agreement is part of Texaco's proposal to buy 100 percent of Getty Oil's stock for \$125 a share, or a total of \$9.9 billion. The overall price makes the proposed takeover, announced Jan. 7, the most expensive in history.

Pennzoil had offered to buy up to 20 percent of Getty Oil's stock for \$100 a share. It later won a preliminary agreement from Getty Oil and Gordon Getty to convert the company to a private entity, with Pennzoil paying \$110 a share for 43 percent of the stock. The remaining 57 percent was to be owned by the trust. That agreement fell through when Texaco entered the picture.

Pennzoil announced Wednesday that it was prepared to increase its offer to \$125 a share for 30 percent of Getty Oil's stock, but added that it would do so only if Texaco withdrew its offer or was legally prevented from completing the merger, or if Gordon Getty was legally barred from selling the Getty trust's stock.



Steven P. Jobs, left, Apple chairman, and John Sculley, president, are to introduce Macintosh on Tuesday.

Apple Pins Its Hopes On New Macintosh

By Andrew Pollack

New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Apple Computer Inc. hopes to dazzle the computer world with its new Macintosh, only a year after pinning its hopes on Lisa, which turned out to be a poor seller.

The new machine will be introduced at the company's annual meeting Tuesday. It is Apple's third and probably last chance to reduce its dependence on the seven-year-old Apple II line amid stiff competition from International Business Machines Corp.

Macintosh, expected to sell for \$2,500, is only part of Apple's strategy. The company is also announcing newer, faster versions of its Lisa with an entry price as low as \$3,500. It is also expected to announce two new versions of its Apple IIe.

This will be Apple's strongest thrust in years, and many think it will succeed. "They are now putting themselves in contention to be a serious contender in the office environment," said Anthony Morris of Morris Decision Systems, a New York computer dealer.

Apple had a number of setbacks in 1983 after several years of breakneck growth. IBM, which entered the personal-computer business in 1981, quickly surged to the lead in terms of revenues and significance. Apple actually sold more computers than IBM did last year — but at a lower price as IBM forced Apple out of the profitable office market and into the home and educational markets.

Apple had no mainstream office computer with which to respond, since its Apple III had never caught on, and the Lisa, priced initially at \$10,000, was too expensive.

Meanwhile, Apple's earnings plunged. The company earned only \$5.1 million in the quarter ended last Sept. 30. That was 73 percent below the level of a year earlier. John Sculley, Apple's president and chief executive officer, who was hired from PepsiCo last spring, has said low earnings would continue for two more quarters.

Despite Apple's woes, however, industry analysts think its new product line can at least consolidate the company's position as No. 2 in the personal-computer business behind IBM.

"I think the market needs an alternative to IBM," said James (Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)

FCC Tentatively Delays Phone 'Access' Charges

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The Federal Communications Commission, in a preliminary vote, decided Thursday to delay to as late as June 1985 new long-distance "access" charges for residential and small-business telephone customers.

The commission also ruled that the flat monthly charges, which had been scheduled to start April 3 at \$2 a month, should be phased in gradually until 1990 and should go no higher than \$4.

The FCC, which has been under considerable public and congressional pressure to delay or scrap the charges, agreed to meet Wednesday to issue a final ruling on the decision.

Jack D. Smith, head of the agency's Common Carrier Bureau, said that the FCC expects to complete its study of the charges by Dec. 1 but that they might not be imposed until late spring or summer next year, perhaps as late as June 1985, because of required procedures.

While delaying the added charge to individuals and small businesses will save customers some money, the FCC's chairman, Mark S. Fowler, said the action would reduce or eliminate the \$1.75-billion decrease in long-distance phone rates that AT&T had planned on, a development Mr. Fowler called "most unfortunate."

Under the plan tentatively adopted, the access charges of \$6 a line that business customers will pay for their hook-up to long-distance services would go into effect April 3 as scheduled.

The commission decided that long-distance services that are in competition with AT&T, such as MCI and Sprint, would get a 55-percent discount for their connections to local lines, sharply higher than the 20 to 25 percent initially planned by the FCC.

The discount would continue until the quality of the competing companies' connections was improved to equal AT&T's.

The FCC move was related to recommendations in a letter to the commission Wednesday from Senator Robert J. Dole, Republican of Kansas, and 31 other senators, mostly Republicans. Mr. Smith said the agency's position was "not inconsistent" with proposals outlined by the senators.

The FCC said the decision to delay the charges came in response to protests from the public, state governments and regulatory agencies, Congress and businesses. It said it needed time to assess the effect of the AT&T divestiture on telephone service.

The senators' letter, in addition to saying that the flat monthly access fee should be delayed until 1985, recommended that if the commission decided that access charges "should be ordered sometime during this decade, they be capped at a maximum of \$4 and that small rural (telephone) companies be exempt from the order due to the high cost of those operations," Mr. Dole said.

The senators also proposed a change in the discounted rates paid by competing long-distance companies for their connections to local lines, which are of lesser quality than AT&T's. The letter said a charge based on actual minutes used, without a substantial reduction of the discount, should be adopted.

Senator Robert Packwood, Re-

publican of Oregon and chairman of the Senate Energy and Commerce Committee, which drafted pending legislation calling for a two-year moratorium on access charges, was among the signers of the letter.

The proposals in the letter, which Mr. Dole called "a reasonable compromise," represent a major weakening in support for such a moratorium.

Only three other members of the commerce committee signed the Dole letter — Barry M. Goldwater, Republican of Arizona; Russell B. Long, Democrat of Louisiana; and Paul S. Trible Jr., Republican of Virginia.

"The cap we propose and the exemption for small, rural companies provide far more protection at the end of the moratorium than the legislation pending in the Senate," Mr. Dole said.

It was believed that the proposals in the letter might be offered as a substitute to the phone legislation when the Senate takes it up, possibly next week.

U.S. Personal Income Rose 0.9% in December

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Total personal income in the United States rose 0.9 percent last month after climbing 0.7 percent in November, the Commerce Department reported Thursday.

The government also announced that initial claims for unemployment benefits hit their lowest levels in 4½ years in the first week of January.

The government also announced that initial claims for unemployment benefits hit their lowest levels in 4½ years in the first week of January.

About 358,000 unemployed Americans filed first-time claims for benefits in the week ended Jan. 7, down from 421,000 the previous week and the lowest since mid-June 1979, the Labor Department said.

The latest decline was strong even though the number of applications might have been restricted by the New Year's holiday on Jan. 2, when unemployment offices were closed.

Labor Department officials said first-time applications for unemployment benefits historically

reach high levels in the first week of a new year as many jobless people, having postponed visits to employment offices during the holiday, file their applications.

The overall U.S. civilian unemployment rate has fallen to 8.2 percent from 10.7 percent in December 1982.

Personal income rose 6.3 percent for all 1983, exceeding its 5.9-percent gain in 1982. After subtracting taxes and discounting for inflation, incomes rose 3.2 percent last year, more than six times the 0.5 percent increase in 1982.

The increase in personal income in 1983 partly reflected the decline in unemployment and the moderate pace of inflation.

Disposable, or after-tax, income rose 0.8 percent in December after climbing 0.7 percent in November, and for all 1983 rose 7.3 percent, up from the 6.3-percent gain in 1982, the department said.

Bush Vows U.S. to Resist Protectionist Pressures

By Stuart Auerbach

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Vice President George Bush pledged Thursday that the Reagan administration would continue to resist pressures for more trade protection, which he said "are mounting" as a result of policies being pushed by Democratic presidential candidates.

But he also acknowledged in answer to a question that President Ronald Reagan granted additional protection to the U.S. textile industry last month because of a commitment "made in our campaign for re-election four years ago."

"We have some areas where we are something less than pure in terms of free trade. Textiles is one of them," Mr. Bush said in the keynote address to a conference on Economic Competence and the future of World Trade sponsored by the International Herald Tribune and Trade Net, a private advocacy group working to further free trade objectives.

He suggested that Mr. Reagan, who overruled most of his key advisers in making the decision to further curb textile imports, might impose greater restriction in order to keep his campaign pledge to protect U.S. markets from increasing imports of foreign textiles.

William A. Niskanen Jr., a member of the President's Council of Economic Advisers who opposed the increased curbs on textile im-

ports, told the conference's luncheon session that the industry demanded the protection despite increased sales last year.

"Good times apparently do not reduce the demands for protection," said Mr. Niskanen, one of the leading free-trade advocates in the White House.

While defending administration moves to protect the U.S. textile industry, Mr. Bush attacked "some who want to replace President Reagan" — his euphemism for the Democrats — for pushing labor-supported domestic content legislation designed to limit imports of Japanese cars to the United States. The bill passed the House of Representatives last year and is due to come before the Senate this year.

"That is not the right course, but in an election year it is the popular course," he said.

The election-year "siren's call for protectionism" appears to be going on despite the economic recovery, especially the increase in employment, that Mr. Bush said should "diminish the temptation" to install barriers to free trade, especially in Congress.

Mr. Niskanen, admitting he spoke with the security of a tenured professor on loan to the White House, called 1984 a "most dangerous" year for free trade as a growing number of U.S. industries are preparing unfair-trade cases so they will come up for a presidential (Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)



The man with exceptional goals needs an exceptional bank.

What makes TDB exceptional? Our bank in Switzerland, for example.

As one of the larger commercial banks in Switzerland, TDB Geneva can give you a complete range of sophisticated banking services. We also give you the personal attention that can be so important to your business.

At TDB we serve our customers exceptionally well — and we do that in a number of ways. To begin with, we concentrate on the things we do best, such as trade and export financing, foreign exchange and banknotes, money market transactions and precious metals.

Secondly, our clients in Switzerland or abroad benefit from TDB's network of offices in many of the world's financial centers. And now that we have joined the American Express International Banking Corporation, with its 64 offices in 36 countries, we're even better placed to serve your individual banking needs.

While our operations are international, we run our back-office systems with typical Swiss efficiency and discretion. You may not notice this directly, but

it shows up in quicker decisions and fewer errors.

So the next time you're in Switzerland, get in touch with us. In Geneva, call (022) 37 21 11; in Chiasso, (091) 44 19 91.

TDB banks in Geneva, London, Paris, Luxembourg, Athens, Chiasso, Monte Carlo, Nassau, Panama City.

TDB is a member of the American Express Group which has assets of over US\$ 28 billion and shareholders' equity of over US\$ 3 billion.

Trade Development Bank

Shown at left, the head office of Trade Development Bank, Geneva.

An American Express Company

CURRENCY RATES

Latest interbank rates on Jan. 19, excluding fees.
Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 4:00 pm EST.

	\$	D.M.	F.P.	£	Yen	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	3.4165	4.44	112.51	26.79	0.1689	5.514	147.25
Brussels	3.4165	4.44	112.51	26.79	0.1689	5.514	147.25
London	1.6460	2.00	48.35	10.66	0.6700	16.93	432.50
Paris	6.549	8.27	200.48	45.36	2.8365	71.99	1824.50
Frankfurt	3.4165	4.44	112.51	26.79	0.1689	5.514	147.25
Geneva	3.4165	4.44	112.51	26.79	0.1689	5.514	147.25
Switzerland	3.4165	4.44	112.51	26.79	0.1689	5.514	147.25
Italy	3.4165	4.44	112.51	26.79	0.1689	5.514	147.25
Spain	3.4165	4.44	112.51	26.79	0.1689	5.514	147.25
Japan	3.4165	4.44	112.51	26.79	0.1689	5.514	147.25
South Africa	3.4165	4.44	112.51	26.79	0.1689	5.514	147.25
Sweden	3.4165	4.44	112.51	26.79	0.1689	5.514	147.25
Norway	3.4165	4.44	112.51	26.79	0.1689	5.514	147.25
Denmark	3.4165	4.44	112.51	26.79	0.1689	5.514	147.25
Belgium	3.4165	4.44	112.51	26.79	0.1689	5.514	147.25
Netherlands	3.4165	4.44	112.51	26.79	0.1689	5.514	147.25
Portugal	3.4165	4.44	112.51	26.79	0.1689	5.514	147.25
Greece	3.4165	4.44	112.51	26.79	0.1689	5.514	147.25
India	3.4165	4.44	112.51	26.79	0.1689	5.514	147.25
China	3.4165	4.44	112.51	26.79	0.1689	5.514	147.25
South Korea	3.4165	4.44	112.51	26.79	0.1689	5.514	147.25
Philippines	3.4165	4.44	112.51	26.79	0.1689	5.514	147.25
Thailand	3.4165	4.44	112.51	26.79	0.1689	5.514	147.25
Malaysia	3.4165	4.44	112.51	26.79	0.1689	5.514	147.25
Singapore	3.4165	4.44	112.51	26.79	0.1689	5.514	147.25
Indonesia	3.4165	4.44	112.51	26.79	0.1689	5.514	147.25
Brunei	3.4165	4.44	112.51	26.79	0.1689	5.514	147.25
Myanmar	3.4165	4.44	112.51	26.79	0.1689	5.514	147.25
Burma	3.4165	4.44	112.51	26.79	0.1689	5.514	147.25
Laos	3.4165	4.44	112.51	26.79	0.1689	5.514	147.25
Cambodia	3.4165	4.44	112.51	26.79	0.1689	5.514	147.25
Sierra Leone	3.4165	4.44	112.51	26.79	0.1689	5.514	147.25
Liberia	3.4165	4.44	112.51	26.79	0.1689	5.514	147.25
Ivory Coast	3.4165	4.44	112.51	26.79	0.1689	5.514	147.25
Ghana	3.4165	4.44	112.51	26.79	0.1689	5.514	147.25
Senegal	3.4165	4.44	112.51	26.79	0.1689	5.514	147.25
Mali	3.4165	4.44	112.51	26.79	0.1689	5.514	147.25
Niger	3.4165	4.44	112.51	26.79	0.1689	5.514	147.25
Chad	3.4165	4.44	112.51	26.79	0.1689	5.514	147.25
Cameroon	3.4165	4.44	112.51	26.79	0.1689	5.514	147.25
Cote d'Ivoire	3.4165	4.44	112.51	26.79	0.1689	5.514	147.25
Guinea	3.4165	4.44	112.51	26.79	0.1689	5.514	147.25
Sierra Leone	3.4165	4.44	112.51	26.79	0.1689	5.514	147.25
Liberia	3.4165	4.44	112.51	26.79	0.1689	5.514	147.25
Ivory Coast	3.4165	4.44	112.51	26.79	0.1689	5.514	147.25
Ghana	3.4165	4.44	112.51	26.79	0.1689	5.514	147.25
Senegal	3.4165	4.44	112.51	26.79	0.1689	5.514	147.25
Mali	3.4165	4.44	112.51	26.79	0.1689	5.514	147.25
Niger	3.4165	4.44	112.51	26.79	0.1689	5.514	147.25
Chad	3.4165	4.44	112.51	26.79	0.1689	5.514	147.25
Cameroon	3.4165	4.44	112.51	26.79	0.1689	5.514	147.25
Cote d'Ivoire	3.4165	4.44	112.51	26.79	0.1689	5.514	147.25
Guinea	3.4165	4.44	112.51	26.79	0.1689	5.514	147.25

Dollar Values									
	\$	Currency	Per \$		\$	Currency	Per \$		\$
1	100%	1.0000	1.0000	1	100%	1.0000	1.0000	1	100%
2	100%	Australian \$	0.51	2	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	2	100%
3	100%	Australian \$	1.76	3	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	3	100%
4	100%	Australian \$	1.76	4	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	4	100%
5	100%	Australian \$	1.76	5	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	5	100%
6	100%	Australian \$	1.76	6	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	6	100%
7	100%	Australian \$	1.76	7	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	7	100%
8	100%	Australian \$	1.76	8	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	8	100%
9	100%	Australian \$	1.76	9	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	9	100%
10	100%	Australian \$	1.76	10	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	10	100%
11	100%	Australian \$	1.76	11	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	11	100%
12	100%	Australian \$	1.76	12	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	12	100%
13	100%	Australian \$	1.76	13	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	13	100%
14	100%	Australian \$	1.76	14	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	14	100%
15	100%	Australian \$	1.76	15	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	15	100%
16	100%	Australian \$	1.76	16	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	16	100%
17	100%	Australian \$	1.76	17	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	17	100%
18	100%	Australian \$	1.76	18	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	18	100%
19	100%	Australian \$	1.76	19	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	19	100%
20	100%	Australian \$	1.76	20	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	20	100%
21	100%	Australian \$	1.76	21	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	21	100%
22	100%	Australian \$	1.76	22	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	22	100%
23	100%	Australian \$	1.76	23	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	23	100%
24	100%	Australian \$	1.76	24	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	24	100%
25	100%	Australian \$	1.76	25	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	25	100%
26	100%	Australian \$	1.76	26	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	26	100%
27	100%	Australian \$	1.76	27	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	27	100%
28	100%	Australian \$	1.76	28	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	28	100%
29	100%	Australian \$	1.76	29	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	29	100%
30	100%	Australian \$	1.76	30	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	30	100%
31	100%	Australian \$	1.76	31	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	31	100%
32	100%	Australian \$	1.76	32	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	32	100%
33	100%	Australian \$	1.76	33	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	33	100%
34	100%	Australian \$	1.76	34	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	34	100%
35	100%	Australian \$	1.76	35	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	35	100%
36	100%	Australian \$	1.76	36	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	36	100%
37	100%	Australian \$	1.76	37	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	37	100%
38	100%	Australian \$	1.76	38	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	38	100%
39	100%	Australian \$	1.76	39	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	39	100%
40	100%	Australian \$	1.76	40	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	40	100%
41	100%	Australian \$	1.76	41	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	41	100%
42	100%	Australian \$	1.76	42	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	42	100%
43	100%	Australian \$	1.76	43	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	43	100%
44	100%	Australian \$	1.76	44	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	44	100%
45	100%	Australian \$	1.76	45	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	45	100%
46	100%	Australian \$	1.76	46	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	46	100%
47	100%	Australian \$	1.76	47	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	47	100%
48	100%	Australian \$	1.76	48	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	48	100%
49	100%	Australian \$	1.76	49	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	49	100%
50	100%	Australian \$	1.76	50	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	50	100%
51	100%	Australian \$	1.76	51	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	51	100%
52	100%	Australian \$	1.76	52	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	52	100%
53	100%	Australian \$	1.76	53	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	53	100%
54	100%	Australian \$	1.76	54	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	54	100%
55	100%	Australian \$	1.76	55	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	55	100%
56	100%	Australian \$	1.76	56	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	56	100%
57	100%	Australian \$	1.76	57	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	57	100%
58	100%	Australian \$	1.76	58	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	58	100%
59	100%	Australian \$	1.76	59	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	59	100%
60	100%	Australian \$	1.76	60	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	60	100%
61	100%	Australian \$	1.76	61	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	61	100%
62	100%	Australian \$	1.76	62	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	62	100%
63	100%	Australian \$	1.76	63	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	63	100%
64	100%	Australian \$	1.76	64	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	64	100%
65	100%	Australian \$	1.76	65	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	65	100%
66	100%	Australian \$	1.76	66	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	66	100%
67	100%	Australian \$	1.76	67	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	67	100%
68	100%	Australian \$	1.76	68	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	68	100%
69	100%	Australian \$	1.76	69	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	69	100%
70	100%	Australian \$	1.76	70	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	70	100%
71	100%	Australian \$	1.76	71	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	71	100%
72	100%	Australian \$	1.76	72	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	72	100%
73	100%	Australian \$	1.76	73	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	73	100%
74	100%	Australian \$	1.76	74	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	74	100%
75	100%	Australian \$	1.76	75	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	75	100%
76	100%	Australian \$	1.76	76	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	76	100%
77	100%	Australian \$	1.76	77	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	77	100%
78	100%	Australian \$	1.76	78	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	78	100%
79	100%	Australian \$	1.76	79	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	79	100%
80	100%	Australian \$	1.76	80	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	80	100%
81	100%	Australian \$	1.76	81	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	81	100%
82	100%	Australian \$	1.76	82	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	82	100%
83	100%	Australian \$	1.76	83	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	83	100%
84	100%	Australian \$	1.76	84	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	84	100%
85	100%	Australian \$	1.76	85	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	85	100%
86	100%	Australian \$	1.76	86	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	86	100%
87	100%	Australian \$	1.76	87	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	87	100%
88	100%	Australian \$	1.76	88	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	88	100%
89	100%	Australian \$	1.76	89	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	89	100%
90	100%	Australian \$	1.76	90	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	90	100%
91	100%	Australian \$	1.76	91	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	91	100%
92	100%	Australian \$	1.76	92	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	92	100%
93	100%	Australian \$	1.76	93	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	93	100%
94	100%	Australian \$	1.76	94	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	94	100%
95	100%	Australian \$	1.76	95	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	95	100%
96	100%	Australian \$	1.76	96	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	96	100%
97	100%	Australian \$	1.76	97	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	97	100%
98	100%	Australian \$	1.76	98	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	98	100%
99	100%	Australian \$	1.76	99	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	99	100%
100	100%	Australian \$	1.76	100	100%	Swiss Franc	0.60	100	100%

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Foundation Sells Off 19 Properties
In New York for Total of \$400 Million

CHICAGO (AP)—The MacArthur Foundation has sold 19 properties in New York City, including the 42-story Gulf & Western Building, in a \$400-million transaction described as the largest single commercial real estate purchase ever completed.

The properties were sold Wednesday to First Winthrop Corp. of Boston to comply with a 1969 federal law requiring foundations to divest themselves of excess business holdings, officials announced.

The MacArthur Foundation, one of the 10 wealthiest private philanthropic organizations in the United States, is known for the fellowships it gives without conditions to "exceptionally talented individuals."

The federal law was designed to prevent abuse of foundations' tax-exempt status and restrict ownership of more than 20 percent of any company's stock.

The purchase totals nearly 5 million square feet (450,000 square meters) of commercial space in Manhattan, including buildings on Park Avenue, Broadway, Madison Avenue and Fifth Avenue. "We believe this is the largest single commercial real estate purchase ever completed," said Arthur J. Halpern Jr., president of First Winthrop.

Trusthouse Forte Posts Record Profit

LONDON (AP)—Trusthouse Forte PLC, Britain's largest hotel and catering group, which owns the Travelodge and Excelsior hotel chains in the United States, said Thursday its profit in the year ended Oct. 31 rose 32 percent to a record £62 million (\$87.4 million), from £46.8 million the previous year.

Revenue rose 10 percent to £1.01 billion from £915.4 million in 1982. Pre-tax trading profit rose to £134.8 million from £111.3 million.

All divisions, particularly hotels, contributed to the record results. Trusthouse said hotel operations in Britain had profit of £50.7 million, up from £41.7 million, while hotel operations in the United States earned £12.5 million, up from £8.8 million a year earlier.

Caterpillar Narrows 4th-Quarter Loss

PEORIA, Illinois (AP)—Caterpillar Tractor Co. says it sharply narrowed its fourth-quarter loss, and said that if special charges were excluded, it would have posted a slight profit.

Despite the improved result, the heavy equipment maker wound up with a record loss of \$345 million for the entire year. In 1982, it reported a \$180-million loss. The company said 1983 sales totaled \$5.42 billion, down from \$6.27 billion a year earlier, as a result of depressed economic conditions worldwide.

A \$15-million charge, associated with the planned closing of three plants, contributed to a \$11-million loss in the final quarter, but sales increased to \$1.77 billion from \$960 million a year earlier, Caterpillar said Wednesday. The company had a fourth-quarter loss of \$204 million in the previous year.

Chris-Craft Buys 19% of Warner

NEW YORK (NYT)—The battle for control of Warner Communications Inc. has taken a turn against Rupert Murdoch, the Australian publishing magnate, with Chris-Craft Industries Inc.'s announcement that it has acquired 15.2 million shares of a new preferred stock representing about 19 percent of Warner.

The purchase, Wednesday, made minutes after the Federal Trade Commission approved the sale, effectively reduced Mr. Murdoch's holding in Warner.

But, almost simultaneously, the FTC approved the application from News International, Mr. Murdoch's holding company, for permission to buy up to 49.9 percent of Warner's stock. Both transactions were subject to antitrust clearance.

Apple Pins Its Hopes on the New Macintosh

(Continued from Page 9)

Criminal, vice president of Future Information Systems, a New York dealer.

Analysts and dealers are especially impressed by the fact that Apple now seems to have an overall product strategy rather than individual strategies for individual products as in the past.

Apple declines comment on forthcoming announcements, but industry sources indicate that the basic Macintosh will include 128,000 memory characters, a high-resolution black-and-white nine-inch screen and one disk drive storing about 400,000 characters of information. The disks will be 3½ inches wide, compared with the traditional 5¼ inches.

The development of Macintosh was headed by Steven P. Jobs, Apple's chairman. Macintosh will use the same technology as Lisa. Thus users will be able to accomplish various tasks by pointing to symbols on the screen with a palm-sized device called a "mouse."

However, Macintosh's relatively small memory is expected to limit its capacity, especially compared with Lisa, to simultaneously display different programs in different "windows" on the screen and to move information from one program to another.

Sources say the computer at first will come with two programs: MacDraw, a word-processing program, and MacPaint, which allows users to draw images on the screen by moving the mouse. MacPaint even allows users to do the equivalent of spray painting an image on the screen. A dot matrix printer capable of printing the images drawn on the screen as well as text will be included for an extra \$500 in the introductory offer.

The new computer will have a

Danes Issue Euronote
To Raise \$500 Million

By Bob Hagerty
International Herald Tribune

LONDON—Denmark is taking advantage of a buoyant market to raise \$500 million through an issue of floating-rate notes.

The Danish government plans to use the proceeds of the issue, announced Thursday, to refinance debt taken on earlier at more expensive terms.

Salomon Brothers International won the mandate to act as lead manager for the notes. Market professionals said that eight to 10 banks or groups of banks bid for the lead role. The intense competition reflects banks' desire to lend to top-quality borrowers and may tempt more European countries back into the market.

The notes mature in 20 years, but buyers have the option to redeem after 15. Denmark can call the notes in after four years.

The price is par, or 100, and the interest rate floats at three-sixteenths percentage point over the six-month London interbank offered rate (Libor). Libor Thursday was quoted at 10 percent. Denmark is paying the banks a commission of just five-eighths percent on the notes.

Assuming that the notes are re-

deemed after 15 years and including the commission, Denmark is paying a total of about 23 basis points, or hundredths of a percentage point, above Libor.

The issue demonstrates that banks' profit margins on floaters continue to narrow. Last October, when Denmark raised \$500 million, it paid about 39 points over Libor, even though buyers have the option to redeem that issue after just five years.

Rival houses said they were surprised that Salomon offered such "tight" terms. With the commission so low, one trader sneered, "I think they're doing it for love."

Traders reported that the notes changed hands at around 99.25 before Salomon moved in with support buying and nudged the price up to around 99.40. At that level, the issue would be just within the range at which the managers could show profits.

Denmark also tapped the Japanese market Thursday. In Tokyo, Yamaichi Securities Co. announced that it had been chosen as lead manager for 15 billion yen (\$64.4 million) of 10-year bonds. The issue carries a 7.7 percent interest coupon and was priced at 99.95, to yield 7.708 percent, Yamaichi said.

Bush Assails Protectionism

(Continued from Page 9)

decision within two months of the election.

Noting that "most of the Democratic candidates have endorsed some measure of increased trade restraint," Mr. Niskanen said Mr. Reagan would face political pressure this year to go along with cries for trade protection from U.S. industry and labor. He suggested that businessmen should "make good economic policy," free trade—

"safe for politicians" by resisting protectionist pressures.

"Protectionism, like other venereal diseases, is highly contagious," said Mr. Niskanen.

In his speech, Mr. Bush cited the protectionist pressures in the country as a reason for Japan to open its markets to U.S. products. He said

this would cut the \$25-billion U.S. trade deficit with the Japanese "by selling more to Japan and by opening markets, and not by enacting laws that would protect and thus inevitably shrink markets."

The vice president has been assigned to follow up on commitments made by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone during Mr. Reagan's November visit to Tokyo that would make it easier for American goods to be sold in Japan.

Mr. Bush is scheduled to visit Japan next month to press for the relaxation of trade curbs promised by Mr. Nakasone. Meanwhile, top Japanese officials, including the foreign minister, Shintaro Abe, and the trade minister, Hikosaburo Okonoji, are due to visit Washington in the next two weeks.

U.S. Curbs
On Textiles
Are Assailed

United Press International

GENEVA—Developing countries backed by Japan and the European Community criticized the United States Thursday for its new controls on textile imports, a spokesman for the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade said.

Textile exporters told a GATT committee that the new U.S. measures aroused "deep concern, uncertainty and disruption."

Brazil, Hong Kong, South Korea, Peru, Uruguay, Egypt, Japan, Sri Lanka and China are among the concerned countries, the GATT spokesman said.

He said the EC also is concerned that curbs in U.S. imports of textiles and clothing will cause Third World suppliers to divert their products to Europe.

The U.S. measures, adopted Dec. 16, enable the United States to control more strictly its imports and to reduce imports from countries violating U.S. quotas.

Richard Imus, the U.S. spokesman at the GATT textiles committee, maintained that the new U.S. controls are "an internal government policy adjustment." But he admitted textile imports have become a matter of concern in the United States.

Imports increased 24 percent over 1983 and 50 percent from 1980 to 1983, he said. Developing countries account for 70 percent of the increase.

The GATT textiles committee monitors implementation of the Multi-Fiber Arrangement, which regulates the bulk of international trading in textiles.

U.S. to Cut Enriched-Uranium Prices

By Milton R. Benjamin
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON—The Energy Department has announced that it is offering foreign and domestic utilities lower prices and easier terms on fuel for nuclear-power plants because of a worldwide oversupply of enriched uranium.

Energy Secretary Donald P. Hodel said Wednesday that, with the nuclear-power industry battered by plant cancellations and ever-lower expectations, the market is awash with a "large and growing surplus" of enriched uranium fuel that soon will amount to "a two-year world supply."

With much of this surplus being sold at cut-rate prices by utilities that no longer need it, Mr. Hodel said, the Energy Department—which does a \$2-billion-a-year business selling slightly enriched uranium fuel—is losing customers rapidly to this spot market and to foreign suppliers.

In the last decade the U.S. share of the foreign enrichment market has shrunk from 100 percent to 35 percent.

With France selling enrichment services for roughly \$100 a unit, a Holland-based consortium for \$117 and the Soviet Union for \$124, Mr. Hodel said, the Energy Department's prices of \$138 to \$149 seemed certain to lead to further erosion of the U.S. competitive position.

The Energy Department is offering new contracts to all its customers, many of whom had long-term contracts that had years to run at the old rates. The new contracts propose to cut the price slightly to \$135, freeze it until Oct. 1, 1985, then link price increases to an index.

The department would also let its customers vary the amount of uranium enriched each year, permitting them to take as little as 70 percent of the amount specified in the contract and fill their remaining needs on the spot market. For three years the spot-market fuel would have to be of U.S. origin.

The new contracts would permit a foreign customer to terminate its contract without penalty if a U.S. export license was delayed more than two years—a provision that would aid countries such as South Africa, whose fuel has been tied up in the United States because of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Act.

Mr. Hodel said he expected most utilities that had contracts with the Energy Department to sign new contracts by the Oct. 1 deadline. Otherwise they will have to continue paying higher prices under their old contracts.

While the new contracts will run for 30 years, they can be terminated at no cost with 10 years' notice.

An Energy Department official said revenues under the new contractual arrangement would probably be "nearly equal" with what would expect under the old contracts, because we expect the volume with the new contract will be higher.

He said, however, that the Energy Department had few illusions about increasing its share of the world market.

"Our hope is to keep it from continuing to drop," he said. The department turns out slightly enriched uranium, used in civilian reactors, at plants in Tennessee, Kentucky and Ohio that were built to provide highly enriched uranium for U.S. nuclear weapons. The plants are operating at 45 percent of capacity.



Donald P. Hodel

CENTRAL ASSETS
CURRENCY FUNDS LTD.

Prices as at 20-1-84

U.S.\$	11.84
£Sterling	12.19
D.Marks	43.89
Sw.Franks	41.09
Fr.Franks	126.64
SDR's	295.36

Charterhouse Capital Management Ltd.
P.O. Box 188, 17 Dore Street
St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands
Tel: Jersey (0534) 74269, Telex (83) 419258

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

RJR

R. J. Reynolds Overseas Finance Co. N.V.
Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles

DM 125,000,000
7½% Deutsche Mark Bonds of 1984/1994

unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed by
R. J. Reynolds Industries, Inc.
Winston-Salem, North Carolina, U.S.A.

Offering Price: 100%
Interest: 7½% p.a., payable annually on January 21
Maturity: January 21, 1994
Listing: Frankfurt am Main

Abu Dhabi Investment Company	Algemeine Bank Nederland N.V.	Amro International Limited
Arab Banking Corporation (ABC)	Arnhold and S. Bleichroeder, Inc.	Atlantic Capital Corporation
Baden-Württembergische Bank Aktiengesellschaft	Julius Baer International Limited	Banca Commerciale Italiana
Banco del Gottardo	Banco di Roma	Banco di Roma per la Svizzera
Bank of America International Limited	Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft Aktiengesellschaft	Bank Gutzwiller, Kurz, Bungeger (Overseas) Limited
Bank Leu International Ltd.	Bank of Tokyo International Limited	Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.
Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur	Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.	Banque Indosuez
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.	Banque Nationale de Paris	Banque de Neufville, Schlumberger, Maillet
Banque Paribas	Banque Populaire Suisse S.A. Luxembourg	Barclays Merchant Bank Limited
Baring Brothers & Co., Limited	Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank Aktiengesellschaft	Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale
Bayerische Vereinsbank Aktiengesellschaft	Berliner Bank Aktiengesellschaft	Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank
Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations	Compagnie de Banque et d'Investissements, CBI	County Bank Limited
Crédit Commercial de France	Crédit Industriel et Commercial	Crédit Lyonnais
Crédit Suisse First Boston Limited	Creditanstalt-Bankverein	Daiwa Europe Limited
Delbrück & Co.	Den norske Creditbank	Deutsche Girozentrale - Deutsche Kommunalbank - Effectenbank-Warburg Aktiengesellschaft
DG Bank	Domini Securities Ames Limited	Europäische Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank	Euromobiliare S.p.A.	European Banking Company Limited
Enskilda Securities	Goldman Sachs International Corp.	Groupement Privé Genevois S.A.
Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft	Handelsbank N.W. (Overseas) Limited	Georg Hauck & Sohn Bankiers Kommanditgesellschaft auf Aktien
Hambros Bank Limited	Hilj Samuel & Co. Limited	Industriebank von Japan (Deutschland) Aktiengesellschaft
Hessische Landesbank - Girozentrale - Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino	Kidder, Peabody International Limited	Kleinwort, Benson Limited
Kreditbank N.V.	Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourggoise	Kuwait International Investment Co.s.a.l.
Landesbank Rheinland-Pfalz - Girozentrale - Lloyds Bank International Limited	Lazard Frères et Cie	Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb International, Inc.
McLeod Young Weir International Limited	Mercer, Finck & Co.	Manufacturers Hanover Limited
B. Metzger seel. Sohn & Co. Limited	Mitsubishi Finance International Limited	Merrill Lynch International & Co.
Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited	Morgan Guaranty Ltd	Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited
The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd.	Nomura International Limited	Morgan Stanley International
Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie.	Orion Royal Bank Limited	Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale
Salomon Brothers International	J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited	N.M. Rothschild & Sons Limited
Société Générale	Société Générale de Banque S.A.	Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated
Svenska International Limited	Trinkaus & Burkhardt	Sumitomo Finance International Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited
Verband Schweizerischer Kantonalbanken	Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft	Swiss Bank Corporation
M.M. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co.	S.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.	Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale
Westfälische Bank Aktiengesellschaft	Wood Gundy Limited	Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited

London Hotel Apartments
Berkeley Mansions Estates Ltd.

Forget your worries and the lack of privacy of hotel life

Rates that are 50/60% cheaper than equivalent London hotel rates.

All self-catering apartments in the Mayfair and W1 areas with fully equipped kitchens

Included in the rates - A unique service

● Free airport collection to your apartment.
● Colour TV and video, plus a large video cassette library.
● Daily maid service 7 days a week included in rent.
● Laundry and valet service.
● Babysitting and nursing service.
● Self-catering, fully fitted kitchen or preparation of meals if required.
● Security boxes.
● Complete secretarial service.
● Telex facilities and direct dial telephones.
● Answering and message service.
● Travel and theatre bookings arranged, on request.
● Extra bed and cot facilities available, on request.
● Medical assistance.

(We are open 7 days a week - 9.00 a.m. to 9.00 p.m.)
For bookings and reservations, please contact:
The Manager Berkeley Mansions Estates Ltd.
14 Seymour Street, London W1H 8AF
Tel: 01-258 3641, 01-224 1746. Telex: 21180 HOTLON G

WIESBADEN - The index of West German Prices

— The index of West German Prices

— The index of West German Prices

— The index of West German Prices

— The index of West German Prices

**Tables include the nationwide price
Up to the closing on Wall Street**

Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sis.	100s	High	Low	Chg.
-------	------	------	----	------	------	------	-----	------

		Open High Low Close		Volume	
FRENCH FRANK		114.00 114.00 114.00 114.00		114.00 114.00 114.00 114.00	
GERMAN MARK		1.75 1.75 1.75 1.75		1.75 1.75 1.75 1.75	
JAPANESE YEN		100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00		100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00	
LUMBER		12.00 12.00 12.00 12.00		12.00 12.00 12.00 12.00	
WSTL PLYWOOD		10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00		10.00 10.00 10.00 10.00	
COTTON		1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00		1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	
STOCK INDEXES		100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00		100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00	
COMMODITY INDEXES		100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00		100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00	
EARNINGS		100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00		100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00	
PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC		100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00		100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00	
PILZER		100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00		100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00	
RAYTHEON		100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00		100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00	
REPUBLIC N.Y.		100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00		100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00	
REYNOLDS METALS		100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00		100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00	
SCM		100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00		100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00	
SIOLEY (A.E.) MFG.		100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00		100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00	
SOUTH UNIV.		100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00		100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00	
WESTINGHOUSE ELECT.		100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00		100.00 100.00 100.00 100.00	

Japan To Aid

By TOMOYUKI KANEKO
TOKYO—
crumpled...
nomic growth...
year to give...
surplus of...
spokesman...
The...
ter the...
national...
year budget...
The...
wringing...
their share...
ing, which...
wants...
the country...
The...
was told...
believed...

Tens to Import

new...
fact April...
17,000...
cluded...
listed...
GM...
GM...
next...
percent...
GM...
develop...
countri...
GM...
near...
the...
present...
said...
“The...
—if you...
ally, it’s...
can’t tell...
“Where...
Outside...
have...
Toyota...
Motor...
each...
their...
business...
Co....

A

m Audie
rear end

ocation
ization
nd Reser
oans
s, etc.
ed
dvances

tional Stat
ranging em
ut Latin Am

SHARE
Nederlands N
RT SA; Banque
ren- und Wirt
reichische L
artin SNC; Ban
de la Republi
do del Pichon
rancul de Sio

ridged ver
panies and c
al Report and

Ford-Werke Lifts Market Share

COLOGNE — Ford-Werke AG said Thursday it expects to consolidate its West German market share in 1984 after increasing it to 12 percent in 1983 from 11.3 percent in 1982.

A spokesman for the Ford Motor Co. unit said delays averaging three months in new-model production had prevented the company from achieving a market share goal of 12.5 percent. He said a 1984 target had not been set, but 12 percent would be "more or less right."

Ford said it had the biggest share of the European market of any producer in the first 11 months of 1983: 12.7 percent against 12.4 percent for all 1982.

Japan Expects Economic Growth To Accelerate During This Year

By Keith Stafford

TOKYO — The Japanese government expects the nation's economic growth to accelerate this year to give another huge trade surplus of about \$34 billion, a spokesman said Thursday.

The forecasts were disclosed after the cabinet met to discuss the national budget for the financial year beginning in April.

The meeting started a week of wrangling among ministers over their share of government spending, which the Finance Ministry wants virtually frozen because of the country's budget deficit.

The spokesman said the meeting was told that government exports believed the economy would grow

4.1 percent during the coming year, compared with an estimated 3.4 percent in the present fiscal year.

The higher growth was expected to come largely from a boost in consumer spending that would end recent reliance on exports.

But sales abroad were likely to result in a trade surplus of \$34 billion, or about the same as this year, the spokesman said.

Although Japan would have to import more manufactured goods — wanted by major trading partners like the United States and Europe — lower oil prices would help industry, while exports would rise about 5.4 percent because of high demand in countries emerging from recession, the spokesman said.

The government also predicted

that the inflation rate, now one of the lowest in the industrial world at about 2 percent, would rise slightly to 2.8 percent.

Ministers thrashing out the budget are faced with Finance Ministry demands that government spending be limited to about \$217 billion, compared with this year's \$216 billion.

But the armed forces and welfare agencies want more money from the cabinet of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, who depends for support in the Diet, Japan's parliament, on independents and a small group of conservatives following his election setback last month.

Final details of the budget are expected to be announced next Wednesday.

GM Threatens to Drop Japanese Import Plan

SOUTHFIELD, Michigan — General Motors Corp. may have to abandon its plan to import 290,000 Japanese small cars this year after Japan's government set auto export quotas below the level GM expected, its chairman, Roger B. Smith, said.

"You get to where the number of cars can be so low that you can't support them in this country," Mr. Smith said Wednesday at a news conference. "We're just trying to see what it means to us and what to do."

GM had planned to import some 200,000 subcompact cars from Suzuki Motor Co. and about 90,000 minicars from Suzuki Motor Co. However, Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry last week restricted the two GM affiliates to total exports of 66,800 cars through March 1985, the Japanese Economic Journal reported.

Suzuki's total increased to 50,000 from the current 16,800 under the

new quotas that are to go into effect April 1. Suzuki's share will be 17,000; the automaker was not included in the original quota, established in 1981.

GM owns 5 percent of Suzuki. GM is to increase its Suzuki holdings next month to 43 percent from 34 percent when \$200 million that GM had loaned the carmaker to develop the I-Mark Spectrum is converted into stock.

GM is studying selling the Japanese cars only in certain areas of the United States, but that also presents difficulties, Mr. Smith said.

"The parts and service support — if you try and distribute regionally, it's a problem," he said. "You can't tell a guy when he buys a car, 'Whatever you do, don't drive it outside California because I don't have any parts for it.'"

Toyota Motor Corp., Nissan Motor Co. and Honda Motor Co. each got increases of 6.8 percent in their export quotas, the Japanese business journal said. Toyo Kogyo Co. — maker of Mazda cars — got



Roger B. Smith

an 8.9-percent increase; Mitsubishi Motor Co., 8.7 percent, and Fuji Heavy Industries — maker of Subaru vehicles — 8.3 percent.

Under the voluntary quotas, Japanese carmakers will be able to export 1.9 million cars to the United States in fiscal 1984, which ends in March 1985.

Dallas Bank Firm Has Record Loss

DALLAS — InterFirst Corp., the biggest bank-holding company in the Southwest, has bowed to government pressure and revised its third-quarter loss to \$248.5 million from \$194.2 million. It was relieved to be the largest quarterly loss in U.S. banking history.

Also Wednesday, the Dallas-based company accepted the resignation of its chairman, Elvis M. D.J. Stewart, and named Robert H. Stewart as his successor. The company said the loss revision was made because the Securities and Exchange Commission rejected its accounting for tax credits.

InterFirst wrote off about \$443 million in loans for the year, nearly eight times the loss it had in 1982. It incorporated \$54 million in tax benefits into its third quarter results.

Harvey Michael Ross

Bullion Coins, Commodities, or Foreign Exchange

Check your position anytime between 9:30 a.m. - 7:30 p.m. (London time) by calling 0532 462251

Ross Report

EULABANK

Extract from Audited Consolidated Accounts for the year ended 30th September 1983

	1983	1982
Profit before Taxation	7,196,774	8,326,425
Profit after Taxation	4,519,205	3,001,189
Share Capital and Reserves	33,361,888	28,842,683
Subordinated Loans	23,383,217	20,685,579
Deposits	618,184,291	617,825,991
Cash at Banks, etc.	82,781,649	123,150,013
Deposits Placed	13,893,706	27,573,494
Loans and Advances	576,112,628	517,190,209
Total Assets	688,953,888	692,561,314

Eulabank is an international merchant bank based in the City of London; its shareholders are leading European and Latin American banks. The bank specialises in arranging and participating in loans to major borrowers throughout Latin America.

SHAREHOLDER BANKS

Europe: Algemeene Bank Nederland NV; Banca Nazionale del Lavoro; Banco Central SA; Banque Bruxelles Lambert SA; Banque Nationale de Paris SA; Barclays Bank International Ltd; Bayerische Hypothek- und Wechselbank AG; Deutsche Südamerikanische Bank AG; Dresdner Bank AG; Österreichische Länderbank AG; Union Bank of Switzerland.

Latin America: Banca Serfin SNC; Banco de Colombia; Banco de la Nación; Banco de la Nación Argentina; Banco de la República Oriental del Uruguay; Banco del Estado; Banco del Estado de Chile; Banco del Pichincha CA; Banco do Brasil SA; Banco Industrial de Venezuela CA; Banco Mercantil de São Paulo SA.

The above extract is an abridged version of the group's full accounts which will be filed with the Registrar of Companies and on which the company's auditors gave an unqualified report.

Copies of the Annual Report and Accounts may be obtained from the Secretary.



Euro-Latinamerican Bank Limited

Gillies House, 58 Basinghall Street, London EC2V 5EN Tel: 01-806 8141. Telex: 8811829

Price	Feb.	May	Aug.
300	100.00	100.00	100.00
350	100.00	100.00	100.00
400	100.00	100.00	100.00
450	100.00	100.00	100.00

Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)

Gold: 370.00-370.00

DeVoe-Holben Int. N.V.

Bid \$14. Ask \$15

Prices in U.S. dollars

Quoted as of January 19, 1984.

First Commerce Securities Inc.

1017 BT Amsterdam

Telephone 020-260901

Telex 145071 Intcom NL

INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE

winzen

TORONTO — CANADA

CONDOMINIUM INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

FROM CAN. \$ 48,600

• 5 year self amortizing mortgage fully paid off by vendor

• 8 - 12% return on invested capital

• Constant appreciation in value

• Modern conveniences and recreation facilities

• Shopping and transportation in close proximity

• Complete management facilities

• Apartment sizes from 472 sq. ft. (43m²) to 2010 sq. ft. (186 m²)

The WINZEN group — A leading development, sales and property management organization.

For brochures and further information please contact:

WINZEN REAL ESTATE LIMITED

Attn: Marketing Manager

67 Yonge Street, Suite 700

Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5E 1J8

Tel. (416) 963-0071 — Telex 065-24301

• Other Winzen

• Condominiums in Florida

• Commercial Investments

CRANE BEACH - BARBADOS

LUXURY RESORT HOTEL

AVAILABLE TO INVESTOR/PURCHASER

Commercial Real Estate opportunity, representing First Class Hotel on

2,600 feet of ocean frontage, including 1,000 feet on private beach.

Suitable for major resort development on 41.5 acres.

Further information available to qualified parties capable of major investment.

Contact: L.F.M.S.

2818 Victoria Park Ave., Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M2J 4A8.

Attention: Mr. R.F. Smith

Telephone: (416) 494-0873. Telex: 06-218521.

CONDOMINIUMS

Denver, Colorado, USA

Available for Immediate Investment

• Exceptional Location

• Well-appointed

• Tenant in place

• Professional management

• Exceptional Capital Protection Opportunity

MAI-Appraised \$US 51,000 per unit

• 423 Units available

Contact: Robert Kruse, Blackthorne Investments, Inc.

3131 S. Vaughn Way, Aurora, CO 80014 USA

Tel. (303) 337-0283

winzen

Commercial Investment Opportunity

MAJOR JOINT VENTURE PARTNERSHIP

• 300,000 sq. ft. Office Building (27,476 m²)

• Fully leased to AAA Tenant

• Excellent downtown location in major city

• \$5,000,000 Cash Required

• 8% Guaranteed Net Return on invested capital

D. Turnbull

WINZEN REAL ESTATE LIMITED

67 Yonge Street, Suite 700

Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5E 1J8

Tel. (416) 963-0071

Telex: 065-24301

• Available for personal discussions between Feb. 20 - 17th

• Other commercial investments and properties available.

South Carolina

Like new 56,000 sq. ft. modern one-story fully A/C building. Acreage.

BINSWANGER

1645 Walnut St., Philadelphia, PA 19103 • 215-448-6000

New York, NY • Chicago, IL • Atlanta, GA • Charlotte, NC

Raleigh, NC • Winston-Salem, NC • Columbia, SC

Austin, TX • Orlando, FL • Detroit, MI

London • Brussels • Rotterdam • Amsterdam • Paris

COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL REAL ESTATE

from SATELLITE TELEVISION

PROGRAM, FRIDAY 20th JANUARY G.M.T.

17:00 CARTOON TIME

17:05 CABLE COUNTDOWN

18:05 FANTASY ISLAND

18:55 CHARLIE'S ANGELS

19:45 VEGAS

20:35 LIVE FROM LONDON

21:35 CHARLIE CHAPLIN - THE FLOORWALKER

BROADCASTING TO CABLE COMPANIES IN EUROPE & THE UK VIA SATELLITE

CONTACT FROM WATERS AT SATELLITE TELEVISION FOR FURTHER INFORMATION TEL: LONDON 011 439 0481 TELEX: 200843

BRISA - AUTO-ESTRADAS DE PORTUGAL S.A.R.L.
EUA 15,000,000.— Loan
84% - 1974/1989

We inform holders of obligations that the 6th February 1984 redemption for the amount of ECU 1,000,000.— has been carried out by drawing lots.

The lots drawn on 10th January 1984 in the presence of Mrs. Jeanne Housse, Public Officer, Luxembourg, for 1,000 obligations of ECU 1,000 each which carry the numbers:

7558 to 8571

inclusive, taking account of numbers already drawn for preceding instalments, will be reimbursed at par, with coupons due 6th February 1985 and subsequent coupons attached, from 6th February 1984, date at which they cease to accrue interest.

These obligations will be redeemable and interest to 6th February 1984 paid at the following banks:

CREDIT LYONNAIS, Luxembourg; CREDIT LYONNAIS, Paris; KREDIETBANK S.A. LUXEMBOURGEOISE, Luxembourg; COMMERZBANK A.G., Frankfurt-am-Main; BANQUE BRUXELLES LAMBERT S.A., Brussels; AMSTERDAM ROTTERDAM BANK N.V., Amsterdam.

We recall that the following obligations from earlier drawings have not yet been presented for redemption:

6th February 1979: n° 200.

6th February 1982: n° 9186, 9187, 9188, 9189.

6th February 1983: n° 2991, 2992, 2993, 2994, 2995, 3083, 3148, 3149, 3150, 3151, 3152, 3153, 3154, 3155, 3161, 3200, 3201, 3202, 3203, 3294, 3295, 3296, 3297, 3298, 3299, 3300, 3301, 3302, 3303, 3304, 3305, 3306, 3307, 3308, 3309, 3310, 3311, 3312, 3313, 3314, 3315, 3316, 3317, 3318, 3319, 3320, 3321, 3322, 3323, 3324, 3325, 3326, 3327, 3328, 3329, 3330, 3331, 3332, 3333, 3334, 3335, 3336, 3337, 3338, 3339, 3340, 3341, 3342, 3343, 3344, 3345, 3346, 3347, 3348, 3349, 3350, 3351, 3352, 3353, 3354, 3355, 3356, 3357, 3358, 3359, 3360, 3361, 3362, 3363, 3364, 3365, 3366, 3367, 3368, 3369, 3370, 3371, 3372, 3373, 3374, 3375, 3376, 3377, 3378, 3379, 3380, 3381, 3382, 3383, 3384, 3385, 3386, 3387, 3388, 3389, 3390, 3391, 3392, 3393, 3394, 3395, 3396, 3397, 3398, 3399, 3400, 3401, 3402, 3403, 3404, 3405, 3406, 3407, 3408, 3409, 3410, 3411, 3412, 3413, 3414, 3415, 3416, 3417, 3418, 3419, 3420, 3421, 3422, 3423, 3424, 3425, 3426, 3427, 3428, 3429, 3430, 3431, 3432, 3433, 3434, 3435, 3436, 3437, 3438, 3439, 3440, 3441, 3442, 3443, 3444, 3445, 3446, 3447, 3448, 3449, 3450, 3451, 3452, 3453, 3454, 3455, 3456, 3457, 3458, 3459, 3460, 3461, 3462, 3463, 3464, 3465, 3466, 3467, 3468, 3469, 3470, 3471, 3472, 3473, 3474, 3475, 3476, 3477, 3478, 3479, 3480, 3481, 3482, 3483, 3484, 3485, 3486, 3487, 3488, 3489, 3490, 3491, 3492, 3493, 3494, 3495, 3496, 3497, 3498, 3499, 3500, 3501, 3502, 3503, 3504, 3505, 3506, 3507, 3508, 3509, 3510, 3511, 3512, 3513, 3514, 3515, 3516, 3517, 3518, 3519, 3520, 3521, 3522, 3523, 3524, 3525, 3526, 3527, 3528, 3529, 3530, 3531, 3532, 3533, 3534, 3535, 3536, 3537, 3538, 3539, 3540, 3541, 3542, 3543, 3544, 3545, 3546, 3547, 3548, 3549, 3550, 3551, 3552, 3553, 3554, 3555, 3556, 3557, 3558, 3559, 3560, 3561, 3562, 3563, 3564, 3565, 3566, 3567, 3568, 3569, 3570, 3571, 3572, 3573, 3574, 3575, 3576, 3577, 3578, 3579, 3580, 3581, 3582, 3583, 3584, 3585, 3586, 3587, 3588, 3589, 3590, 3591, 3592, 3593, 3594, 3595, 3596, 3597, 3598, 3599, 3600, 3601, 3602, 3603, 3604, 3605, 3606, 3607, 3608, 3609, 3610, 3611, 3612, 3613, 3614, 3615, 3616, 3617, 3618, 3619, 3620, 3621, 3622, 3623, 3624, 3625, 3626, 3627, 3628, 3629, 3630, 3631, 3632, 3633, 3634, 3635, 3636, 3637, 3638, 3639, 3640, 3641, 3642, 3643, 3644, 3645, 3646, 3647, 3648, 3649, 3650, 3651, 3652, 3653, 3654, 3655, 3656, 3657, 3658, 3659, 3660, 3661, 3662, 3663, 3664, 3665, 3666, 3667, 3668, 3669, 3670, 3671, 3672, 3673, 3674, 3675, 3676, 3677, 3678, 3679, 3680, 3681, 3682, 3683, 3684, 3685, 3686, 3687, 3688, 3689, 3690, 3691, 3692, 3693, 3694, 3695, 3696, 3697, 3698, 3699, 3700, 3701, 3702, 3703, 3704, 3705, 3706, 3707, 3708, 3709, 3710, 3711, 3712, 3713, 3714, 3715, 3716, 3717, 3718, 3719, 3720, 3721, 3722, 3723, 3724, 3725, 3726, 3727, 3728, 3729, 3730, 3731, 3732, 3733, 3734, 3735, 3736, 3737, 3738, 3739, 3740, 3741, 3742, 3743, 3744, 3745, 3746, 3747, 3748, 3749, 3750, 3751, 3752, 3753, 3754, 3755, 3756, 3757, 3758, 3759, 3760, 3761, 3762, 3763, 3764, 3765, 3766, 3767, 3768, 3769, 3770, 3771, 3772, 3773, 3774, 3775, 3776, 3777, 3778, 3779, 3780, 3781, 3782, 3783, 3784, 3785, 3786, 3787, 3788, 3789, 3790, 3791, 3792, 3793, 3794, 3795, 3796, 3797, 3798, 3799, 3800, 3801, 3802, 3803, 3804, 3805,

OBSERVER

Chicken a la Court

By Ron Baker
NEW YORK — Here are the bare bones of the case:

A young woman enters a fried-chicken establishment carrying a \$10 bill to purchase a small quantity of the house specialty. A young man, whom she knows casually, enters behind her. There is a brief confrontation, the young woman exits to find a policeman, finds two and tells them the young man has snatched her chicken money. The policeman arrests him. He is charged with feloniously stealing the chicken money by forcibly removing it from the young woman's hand.

As a police reporter 35 years ago, I saw justice done in hundreds of such affairs, and it was done with dispatch and efficiency. The cops hauled the accused man immediately to police court, where a magistrate listened to both sides of the story. If he believed the woman, he checked with the cops to discover if the young man was a consistently bad actor.

If he was, the magistrate might send him to the hoosegow for 30 days. If he wasn't, the magistrate might give him a brief sentence, suspend it, and talk to him like a Dutch uncle, warning him that another offense would cost him 30 years in stir. Next case.

But stay. Not so swiftly. The course of justice, as I recently discovered at some cost to my digestion and wallet, has become more complex since I last idled in police courts. This very case, the case of the snatched chicken money, came to trial in New York recently while my wife was on jury duty.

Sworn to secrecy by the court, she could not reveal the nature of the crime until the case was settled, but confided that the jury selection had taken three days and said the case was apparently complex, since the judge had advised jurors to bring pajamas, toothbrushes and other equipment necessary to survive a long bout of jury duty. Naturally, I assumed the case must involve a complicated embezzlement scheme, a corporate conspiracy to defraud the public, or homicide, so was not amazed when a bailiff phoned at 8 P.M. on the third day of the trial to inform me that the jury had been locked up for

the night in a hotel and that I must make my own dinner.

Previous experience had prepared me for a sleep fraught with nightmare, and I was not disappointed. The following day, aware that it might be weeks before she could again turn her head to hollandaise and crab gumbo, and do-terminated not to suffer another night of agony, I proposed a restaurant visit with two friends.

Sure enough, the bailiff phoned again to report that the jury had dined and was resuming its deliberations. The restaurant dinner — this is New York, remember — cost me \$50. All right, I had a drink. Maybe two.

My wife had just arrived home when I returned at 11 P.M. In precise detail, she related the story of the snatched chicken money. She is a woman who likes to have her little joke, so when she finished I said, "Very witty, and now tell me the real story. Was it a kidnapping?"

"She said this young man took her chicken money. That was the case," she said.

"Surely there is more to it than that. When did it happen?"

"Eleven months ago," she said.

"But when I was a kid reporter they tried that kind of case two hours after it happened, and the judge settled it in 30 seconds."

"Don't blame me because you're getting old," she said.

I don't want to be one of those cranks who hate to see an accused man enjoy his day in court, but this incident has shaken my faith in American justice. Faced with a case that could be disposed of within 24 hours, it had taken 11 months to bring it to trial, three days to pick a jury, two days to record the evidence and two days for the jury to reach a verdict, which turned out to be "petty larceny."

It would have made more sense if the state had offered the young woman a \$20 bribe and a free box of fried chicken to abandon her complaint. Still, maybe it was worth it for the pleasure it gave my wife, who likes her little jokes. She now boasts that, having been locked up for a night by order of the court, she has spent more time in custody than most New York muggers.

New York Times Service

Cher Trying to Shed Glitter Image

By Janet Maslin
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — She surprised everyone with her well-received appearance in Robert Altman's film "Come Back to the Five and Dime, Jimmy Dean, Jimmy Dean." Now she has given a supporting performance in Mike Nichols' "Silkwood" that has won her glowing notices. But Cher says she doesn't quite like the overnight sensation. Her recent acting successes, she says, were preceded by "eight years in which I couldn't get a job in film."

When Cher was chosen for her "Silkwood" role as Dolly Pelliker, the blue-collar, lesbian friend of Meryl Streep as Karen Silkwood, Nichols said it was her "vitality, humor, and surprising depth" that won her the role.

But according to Nora Ephron, the film's co-screenwriter, the role of Dolly was a very hard part to cast because of all the things Dolly couldn't be. She couldn't be blonde, she couldn't be really beautiful, or it would seem too bizarre to find two really beautiful women working in the middle of Crescent, Oklahoma. And she had to seem young, because the person the part is very loosely based on was only 19 at the time.

By her own account, Cher had wanted to be an actress all her life, but ever since she met Sonny Bono and he helped transform her into the glittery, attention-getting creature that is Cher, her image had been distracting. She had long been too visible as a singer, television star and clothes-horse to be taken seriously by those who might have sent acting work her way.

"People always said the same thing, and it was 'Oh, you're too Cher,'" she recalled. Playing Dolly, the platinum-plum plant worker, Cher dressed in pants below a size 33; her size 27 flat shoes (boots make her legs look too long) and a baggy T-shirt, with the whole outfit made even uglier by several extra sets of underwear.

Glamour roles had been among the few parts offered to her in the past. Among the films for which she had previously been



Cher: "I couldn't even get interviewed" for parts.

considered were "King Kong" ("I was pregnant at the time, or else I probably would have done it just to work") and "The Fish That Saved Pittsburgh" ("I thought, you just can't be any good with all the odds against you").

"Most of the time I couldn't even get interviewed for things, not even for TV movies," she said. "And I couldn't find an agent who would handle me for pictures alone. They would agree to take me, but they really wanted Las Vegas and that sort of stuff. And so I'd be with someone for a couple of months, and nothing would happen, and I'd have to move on."

Finally, after watching Linda Ronstadt on stage in "The Pirates of Penzance," Cher decided to pursue an acting career in New York. She knew Lee Strasberg, had decided to take a class with him and was auditioning for Joseph Papp when an opportunity presented itself.

Cher's mother telephoned Altman on an unrelated matter (Altman's wife and Cher's mother are

friends), and somehow this led to Cher appearing in "Jimmy Dean." "I got a script on Sunday, and by Tuesday I had a job," Cher recalled.

Nichols and Ephron saw Cher in Altman's stage production of "Jimmy Dean," which preceded the film. "There she was," recalls Ephron. "She was so close to the Dolly part that it was as though she was auditioning with the script."

When Nichols offered her the role, Cher agreed to play it without even asking to see a script, which prompted another call from Nichols two weeks later.

"He said, 'I have to tell you something,'" Cher recalled. "This is a wonderful part. She's a lesbian, but she's a wonderful lesbian." I said, "OK, fine, it doesn't bother me."

"Cher had come to see me for 'Carnal Knowledge,' and I liked her very much but in the end we agreed there was no role for her," Nichols recalled.

"Because she is kind of a pop

icon, I think it's of some interest to see her as someone more like the person she really is. Oddly enough, Dolly is not the person she is at all. We had to bring her way, way down from herself to play Dolly."

Cher's inexperience as a screen actress was more than overcome by her naturalness, according to her "Silkwood" colleagues.

"The thing she takes absolutely for granted, and the most important element of her gift, is that she's used to having her own life go on in front of an audience and in front of the camera," Nichols said. "That's a big part of her personality, and it unquestionably comes from having been a performer for so long."

Nonetheless, so ingenious was Cher during the filming that, as the movie progressed in sequence and the actors grew more serious, Cher became more and more upset by the material.

"There was a scene toward the end of the film where I had to get up and leave, because I was all hysterical," Cher said. "It was the scene where the doctors are telling Karen that she's not badly contaminated. I knew the doctors were lying, and Meryl was made up to look like she was going to die. Suddenly, I looked at her and thought: 'This happened to a real person. And if Meryl were dying I don't think I could stand it.'"

At the age of 37, at the start of what may be a new career, Cher is hopeful that "Silkwood" will bring her the serious acting and roles she's ready to take on different kinds of stage and screen roles.

It remains to be seen whether Cher's simply being Cher will continue to be an occupational obstacle. In any case, she thinks that her reputation for flamboyance is greatly exaggerated. "I don't smoke, I don't drink to speak of, and I don't take drugs at all," she said. "I take care of my two children. I've been married twice, once for 11 years and once for three years. I don't go out with more than one man at a time. But you know what it is? I dress strangely. That's what I do. Maybe people don't understand about that, but it's something I like. I'm certainly not going to change."

Auction of Turners Fails

Bidders offered \$2.6 million Wednesday for two scenes of Venice painted by the British artist J.M.W. Turner, but the owners rejected the bids as too low. Liff Friend, a spokeswoman for Christie's in New York, said that the minimum was "confidential" — even I don't know it. Friend said \$1.4 million was the high bid for "Going to the Ball (San Martino)" and \$1.2 million was the high bid for "Returning from the Ball (St. Martha)." She said the paintings will go back to the owners, who may work out a private sale.

The singer Diana Ross Wednesday donated \$250,000 to construct a playground she had promised to build with profits from her rain-delayed Central Park concert. Ross was criticized two weeks ago when city officials disclosed the concert last July failed to produce a penny for the promised playground project, which Ross described as a "longtime dream." The singer presented Mayor Edward Koch with a check. The concert was disrupted by a violent rainstorm and had to be done again the next night. Ross said the rain delay was a major factor in the concert's failure to make money.

An electric company in Dandridge, Tennessee, admitted Wednesday it cut off power to 11, leaving 23 elderly patients shivering in their beds for 11 hours, to collect a \$400 overdue bill. "As cruel as it may seem, disconnection is the only way to get the money," said Tom Underwood, office manager for the Appalachian Electric Cooperative. Sheriff Tom Eslinger said he learned about the patients' plight and found them crying and cold in the state-licensed Phoenix House Nursing Home's two buildings Tuesday night. "I have no doubt that some of those old people might have died if we had not gotten to them when we did," Eslinger said. "They were wrapped up in everything they owned — towels, blankets — you name it." The utility restored power after Eslinger notified the company's officials. Underwood said the non-profit home's owner, Lorraine Robison, had failed to pay two months of bills even though utility service men went there three times to try to

collect. Roberson paid about the bill Tuesday night. The Mental Health Department derided her to pay the rest by itself or have her license revoked.

Baroness Monique de Rothschild is in hot water with authorities in Compiegne, France, and is being held in custody after her husband, Jacques, was killed in a car crash. The crash occurred on a village near Compiegne last December. Despite the protests of residents, the bodies of the couple were buried in a cemetery in France. The French burial society, which the 57-year-old baroness is a member, withdrew her name from the society after the crash. The baroness is now facing possible criminal charges by the authorities. Unsubstantiated reports that she was involved in the crash have been denied by the baroness. She is now being held in custody in France. The baroness is a member of the French aristocracy and is known for her wealth and her involvement in various charitable activities. The crash occurred on a road near Compiegne, and the bodies of the couple were found in the wreckage of the car. The baroness is now facing possible criminal charges by the authorities. Unsubstantiated reports that she was involved in the crash have been denied by the baroness. She is now being held in custody in France. The baroness is a member of the French aristocracy and is known for her wealth and her involvement in various charitable activities. The crash occurred on a road near Compiegne, and the bodies of the couple were found in the wreckage of the car. The baroness is now facing possible criminal charges by the authorities. Unsubstantiated reports that she was involved in the crash have been denied by the baroness. She is now being held in custody in France. The baroness is a member of the French aristocracy and is known for her wealth and her involvement in various charitable activities. The crash occurred on a road near Compiegne, and the bodies of the couple were found in the wreckage of the car. The baroness is now facing possible criminal charges by the authorities. Unsubstantiated reports that she was involved in the crash have been denied by the baroness. She is now being held in custody in France. The baroness is a member of the French aristocracy and is known for her wealth and her involvement in various charitable activities. The crash occurred on a road near Compiegne, and the bodies of the couple were found in the wreckage of the car. The baroness is now facing possible criminal charges by the authorities. Unsubstantiated reports that she was involved in the crash have been denied by the baroness. She is now being held in custody in France. The baroness is a member of the French aristocracy and is known for her wealth and her involvement in various charitable activities. The crash occurred on a road near Compiegne, and the bodies of the couple were found in the wreckage of the car. The baroness is now facing possible criminal charges by the authorities. Unsubstantiated reports that she was involved in the crash have been denied by the baroness. She is now being held in custody in France. The baroness is a member of the French aristocracy and is known for her wealth and her involvement in various charitable activities. The crash occurred on a road near Compiegne, and the bodies of the couple were found in the wreckage of the car. The baroness is now facing possible criminal charges by the authorities. Unsubstantiated reports that she was involved in the crash have been denied by the baroness. She is now being held in custody in France. The baroness is a member of the French aristocracy and is known for her wealth and her involvement in various charitable activities. The crash occurred on a road near Compiegne, and the bodies of the couple were found in the wreckage of the car. The baroness is now facing possible criminal charges by the authorities. Unsubstantiated reports that she was involved in the crash have been denied by the baroness. She is now being held in custody in France. The baroness is a member of the French aristocracy and is known for her wealth and her involvement in various charitable activities. The crash occurred on a road near Compiegne, and the bodies of the couple were found in the wreckage of the car. The baroness is now facing possible criminal charges by the authorities. Unsubstantiated reports that she was involved in the crash have been denied by the baroness. She is now being held in custody in France. The baroness is a member of the French aristocracy and is known for her wealth and her involvement in various charitable activities. The crash occurred on a road near Compiegne, and the bodies of the couple were found in the wreckage of the car. The baroness is now facing possible criminal charges by the authorities. Unsubstantiated reports that she was involved in the crash have been denied by the baroness. She is now being held in custody in France. The baroness is a member of the French aristocracy and is known for her wealth and her involvement in various charitable activities. The crash occurred on a road near Compiegne, and the bodies of the couple were found in the wreckage of the car. The baroness is now facing possible criminal charges by the authorities. Unsubstantiated reports that she was involved in the crash have been denied by the baroness. She is now being held in custody in France. The baroness is a member of the French aristocracy and is known for her wealth and her involvement in various charitable activities. The crash occurred on a road near Compiegne, and the bodies of the couple were found in the wreckage of the car. The baroness is now facing possible criminal charges by the authorities. Unsubstantiated reports that she was involved in the crash have been denied by the baroness. She is now being held in custody in France. The baroness is a member of the French aristocracy and is known for her wealth and her involvement in various charitable activities. The crash occurred on a road near Compiegne, and the bodies of the couple were found in the wreckage of the car. The baroness is now facing possible criminal charges by the authorities. Unsubstantiated reports that she was involved in the crash have been denied by the baroness. She is now being held in custody in France. The baroness is a member of the French aristocracy and is known for her wealth and her involvement in various charitable activities. The crash occurred on a road near Compiegne, and the bodies of the couple were found in the wreckage of the car. The baroness is now facing possible criminal charges by the authorities. Unsubstantiated reports that she was involved in the crash have been denied by the baroness. She is now being held in custody in France. The baroness is a member of the French aristocracy and is known for her wealth and her involvement in various charitable activities. The crash occurred on a road near Compiegne, and the bodies of the couple were found in the wreckage of the car. The baroness is now facing possible criminal charges by the authorities. Unsubstantiated reports that she was involved in the crash have been denied by the baroness. She is now being held in custody in France. The baroness is a member of the French aristocracy and is known for her wealth and her involvement in various charitable activities. The crash occurred on a road near Compiegne, and the bodies of the couple were found in the wreckage of the car. The baroness is now facing possible criminal charges by the authorities. Unsubstantiated reports that she was involved in the crash have been denied by the baroness. She is now being held in custody in France. The baroness is a member of the French aristocracy and is known for her wealth and her involvement in various charitable activities. The crash occurred on a road near Compiegne, and the bodies of the couple were found in the wreckage of the car. The baroness is now facing possible criminal charges by the authorities. Unsubstantiated reports that she was involved in the crash have been denied by the baroness. She is now being held in custody in France. The baroness is a member of the French aristocracy and is known for her wealth and her involvement in various charitable activities. The crash occurred on a road near Compiegne, and the bodies of the couple were found in the wreckage of the car. The baroness is now facing possible criminal charges by the authorities. Unsubstantiated reports that she was involved in the crash have been denied by the baroness. She is now being held in custody in France. The baroness is a member of the French aristocracy and is known for her wealth and her involvement in various charitable activities. The crash occurred on a road near Compiegne, and the bodies of the couple were found in the wreckage of the car. The baroness is now facing possible criminal charges by the authorities. Unsubstantiated reports that she was involved in the crash have been denied by the baroness. She is now being held in custody in France. The baroness is a member of the French aristocracy and is known for her wealth and her involvement in various charitable activities. The crash occurred on a road near Compiegne, and the bodies of the couple were found in the wreckage of the car. The baroness is now facing possible criminal charges by the authorities. Unsubstantiated reports that she was involved in the crash have been denied by the baroness. She is now being held in custody in France. The baroness is a member of the French aristocracy and is known for her wealth and her involvement in various charitable activities. The crash occurred on a road near Compiegne, and the bodies of the couple were found in the wreckage of the car. The baroness is now facing possible criminal charges by the authorities. Unsubstantiated reports that she was involved in the crash have been denied by the baroness. She is now being held in custody in France. The baroness is a member of the French aristocracy and is known for her wealth and her involvement in various charitable activities. The crash occurred on a road near Compiegne, and the bodies of the couple were found in the wreckage of the car. The baroness is now facing possible criminal charges by the authorities. Unsubstantiated reports that she was involved in the crash have been denied by the baroness. She is now being held in custody in France. The baroness is a member of the French aristocracy and is known for her wealth and her involvement in various charitable activities. The crash occurred on a road near Compiegne, and the bodies of the couple were found in the wreckage of the car. The baroness is now facing possible criminal charges by the authorities. Unsubstantiated reports that she was involved in the crash have been denied by the baroness. She is now being held in custody in France. The baroness is a member of the French aristocracy and is known for her wealth and her involvement in various charitable activities. The crash occurred on a road near Compiegne, and the bodies of the couple were found in the wreckage of the car. The baroness is now facing possible criminal charges by the authorities. Unsubstantiated reports that she was involved in the crash have been denied by the baroness. She is now being held in custody in France. The baroness is a member of the French aristocracy and is known for her wealth and her involvement in various charitable activities. The crash occurred on a road near Compiegne, and the bodies of the couple were found in the wreckage of the car. The baroness is now facing possible criminal charges by the authorities. Unsubstantiated reports that she was involved in the crash have been denied by the baroness. She is now being held in custody in France. The baroness is a member of the French aristocracy and is known for her wealth and her involvement in various charitable activities. The crash occurred on a road near Compiegne, and the bodies of the couple were found in the wreckage of the car. The baroness is now facing possible criminal charges by the authorities. Unsubstantiated reports that she was involved in the crash have been denied by the baroness. She is now being held in custody in France. The baroness is a member of the French aristocracy and is known for her wealth and her involvement in various charitable activities. The crash occurred on a road near Compiegne, and the bodies of the couple were found in the wreckage of the car. The baroness is now facing possible criminal charges by the authorities. Unsubstantiated reports that she was involved in the crash have been denied by the baroness. She is now being held in custody in France. The baroness is a member of the French aristocracy and is known for her wealth and her involvement in various charitable activities. The crash occurred on a road near Compiegne, and the bodies of the couple were found in the wreckage of the car. The baroness is now facing possible criminal charges by the authorities. Unsubstantiated reports that she was involved in the crash have been denied by the baroness. She is now being held in custody in France. The baroness is a member of the French aristocracy and is known for her wealth and her involvement in various charitable activities. The crash occurred on a road near Compiegne, and the bodies of the couple were found in the wreckage of the car. The baroness is now facing possible criminal charges by the authorities. Unsubstantiated reports that she was involved in the crash have been denied by the baroness. She is now being held in custody in France. The baroness is a member of the French aristocracy and is known for her wealth and her involvement in various charitable activities. The crash occurred on a road near Compiegne, and the bodies of the couple were found in the wreckage of the car. The baroness is now facing possible criminal charges by the authorities. Unsubstantiated reports that she was involved in the crash have been denied by the baroness. She is now being held in custody in France. The baroness is a member of the French aristocracy and is known for her wealth and her involvement in various charitable activities. The crash occurred on a road near Compiegne, and the bodies of the couple were found in the wreckage of the car. The baroness is now facing possible criminal charges by the authorities. Unsubstantiated reports that she was involved in the crash have been denied by the baroness. She is now being held in custody in France. The baroness is a member of the French aristocracy and is known for her wealth and her involvement in various charitable activities. The crash occurred on a road near Compiegne, and the bodies of the couple were found in the wreckage of the car. The baroness is now facing possible criminal charges by the authorities. Unsubstantiated reports that she was involved in the crash have been denied by the baroness. She is now being held in custody in France. The baroness is a member of the French aristocracy and is known for her wealth and her involvement in various charitable activities. The crash occurred on a road near Compiegne, and the bodies of the couple were found in the wreckage of the car. The baroness is now facing possible criminal charges by the authorities. Unsubstantiated reports that she was involved in the crash have been denied by the baroness. She is now being held in custody in France. The baroness is a member of the French aristocracy and is known for her wealth and her involvement in various charitable activities. The crash occurred on a road near Compiegne, and the bodies of the couple were found in the wreckage of the car. The baroness is now facing possible criminal charges by the authorities. Unsubstantiated reports that she was involved in the crash have been denied by the baroness. She is now being held in custody in France. The baroness is a member of the French aristocracy and is known for her wealth and her involvement in various charitable activities. The crash occurred on a road near Compiegne, and the bodies of the couple were found in the wreckage of the car. The baroness is now facing possible criminal charges by the authorities. Unsubstantiated reports that she was involved in the crash have been denied by the baroness. She is now being held in custody in France. The baroness is a member of the French aristocracy and is known for her wealth and her involvement in various charitable activities. The crash occurred on a road near Compiegne, and the bodies of the couple were found in the wreckage of the car. The baroness is now facing possible criminal charges by the authorities. Unsubstantiated reports that she was involved in the crash have been denied by the baroness. She is now being held in custody in France. The baroness is a member of the French aristocracy and is known for her wealth and her involvement in various charitable activities. The crash occurred on a road near Compiegne, and the bodies of the couple were found in the wreckage of the car. The baroness is now facing possible criminal charges by the authorities. Unsubstantiated reports that she was involved in the crash have been denied by the baroness. She is now being held in custody in France. The baroness is a member of the French aristocracy and is known for her wealth and her involvement in various charitable activities. The crash occurred on a road near Compiegne, and the bodies of the couple were found in the wreckage of the car. The baroness is now facing possible criminal charges by the authorities. Unsubstantiated reports that she was involved in the crash have been denied by the baroness. She is now being held in custody in France. The baroness is a member of the French aristocracy and is known for her wealth and her involvement in various charitable activities. The crash occurred on a road near Compiegne, and the bodies of the couple were found in the wreckage of the car. The baroness is now facing possible criminal charges by the authorities. Unsubstantiated reports that she was involved in the crash have been denied by the baroness. She is now being held in custody in France. The baroness is a member of the French aristocracy and is known for her wealth and her involvement in various charitable activities. The crash occurred on a road near Compiegne, and the bodies of the couple were found in the wreckage of the car. The baroness is now facing possible criminal charges by the authorities. Unsubstantiated reports that she was involved in the crash have been denied by the baroness. She is now being held in custody in France. The baroness is a member of the French aristocracy and is known for her wealth and her involvement in various charitable activities. The crash occurred on a road near Compiegne, and the bodies of the couple were found in the wreckage of the car. The baroness is now facing possible criminal charges by the authorities. Unsubstantiated reports that she was involved in the crash have been denied by the baroness. She is now being held in custody in France. The baroness is a member of the French aristocracy and is known for her wealth and her involvement in various charitable activities. The crash occurred on a road near Compiegne, and the bodies of the couple were found in the wreckage of the car. The baroness is now facing possible criminal charges by the authorities. Unsubstantiated reports that she was involved in the crash have been denied by the baroness. She is now being held in custody in France. The baroness is a member of the French aristocracy and is known for her wealth and her involvement in various charitable activities. The crash occurred on a road near Compiegne, and the bodies of the couple were found in the wreckage of the car. The baroness is now facing possible criminal charges by the authorities. Unsubstantiated reports that she was involved in the crash have been denied by the baroness. She is now being held in custody in France. The baroness is a member of the French aristocracy and is known for her wealth and her involvement in various charitable activities. The crash occurred on a road near Compiegne, and the bodies of the couple were found in the wreckage of the car. The baroness is now facing possible criminal charges by the authorities. Unsubstantiated reports that she was involved in the crash have been denied by the baroness. She is now being held in custody in France. The baroness is a member of the French aristocracy and is known for her wealth and her involvement in various charitable activities. The crash occurred on a road near Compiegne, and the bodies of the couple were found in the wreckage of the car. The baroness is now facing possible criminal charges by the authorities. Unsubstantiated reports that she was involved in the crash have been denied by the baroness. She is now being held in custody in France. The baroness is a member of the French aristocracy and is known for her wealth and her involvement in various charitable activities. The crash occurred on a road near Compiegne, and the bodies of the couple were found in the wreckage of the car. The baroness is now facing possible criminal charges by the authorities. Unsubstantiated reports that she was involved in the crash have been denied by the baroness. She is now being held in custody in France. The baroness is a member of the French aristocracy and is known for her wealth and her involvement in various charitable activities. The crash occurred on a road near Compiegne, and the bodies of the couple were found in the wreckage of the car. The baroness is now facing possible criminal charges by the authorities. Unsubstantiated reports that she was involved in the crash have been denied by the baroness. She is now being held in custody in France. The baroness is a member of the French aristocracy and is known for her wealth and her involvement in various charitable activities. The crash occurred on a road near Compiegne, and the bodies of the couple were found in the wreckage of the car. The baroness is now facing possible criminal charges by the authorities. Unsubstantiated reports that she was involved in the crash have been denied by the baroness. She is now being held in custody in France. The baroness is a member of the French aristocracy and is known for her wealth and her involvement in various charitable activities. The crash occurred on a road near Compiegne, and the bodies of the couple were found in the wreckage of the car. The baroness is now facing possible criminal charges by the authorities. Unsubstantiated reports that she was involved in the crash have been denied by the baroness. She is now being held in custody in France. The baroness is a member of the French aristocracy and is known for her wealth and her involvement in various charitable activities. The crash occurred on a road near Compiegne, and the bodies of the couple were found in the wreckage of the car. The baroness is now facing possible criminal charges by the authorities. Unsubstantiated reports that she was involved in the crash have been denied by the baroness. She is now being held in custody in France. The baroness is a member of the French aristocracy and is known for her wealth and her involvement in various charitable activities. The crash occurred on a road near Compiegne, and the bodies of the couple were found in the wreckage of the car. The baroness is now facing possible criminal charges by the authorities. Unsubstantiated reports that she was involved in the crash have been denied by the baroness. She is now being held in custody in France. The baroness is a member of the French aristocracy and is known for her wealth and her involvement in various charitable activities. The crash occurred on a road near Compiegne, and the bodies of the couple were found in the wreckage of the car. The baroness is now facing possible criminal charges by the authorities. Unsubstantiated reports that she was involved in the crash have been denied by the baroness. She is now being held in custody in France. The baroness is a member of the French aristocracy and is known for her wealth and her involvement in various charitable activities. The crash occurred on a road near Compiegne, and the bodies of the couple were found in the wreckage of the car. The baroness is now facing possible criminal charges by the authorities. Unsubstantiated reports that she was involved in the crash have been denied by the baroness. She is now being held in custody in France. The baroness is a member of the French aristocracy and is known for her wealth and her involvement in various charitable activities. The crash occurred on a road near Compiegne, and the bodies of the couple were found in the wreckage of the car. The baroness is now facing possible criminal charges by the authorities. Unsubstantiated reports that she was involved in the crash have been denied by the baroness. She is now being held in custody in France. The baroness is a member of the French aristocracy and is known for her wealth and her involvement in various charitable activities. The crash occurred on a road near Compiegne, and the bodies of the couple were found in the wreckage of the car. The baroness is now facing possible criminal charges by the authorities. Unsubstantiated reports that she was involved in the crash have been denied by the baroness. She is now being held in custody in France. The baroness is a member of the French aristocracy and is known for her wealth and her involvement in various charitable activities. The crash occurred on a road near Compiegne, and the bodies of the couple were found in the wreckage of the car. The baroness is now facing possible criminal charges by the authorities. Unsubstantiated reports that she was involved in the crash have been denied by the baroness. She is now being held in custody in France. The baroness is a member of the French aristocracy and is known for her wealth and her involvement in various charitable activities. The crash occurred on a road near Compiegne, and the bodies of the couple were found in the wreckage of the car. The baroness is now facing possible criminal charges by the authorities. Unsubstantiated reports that she was involved in the crash have been denied by the baroness. She is now being held in custody in France. The baroness is a member of the French aristocracy and is known for her wealth and her involvement in various charitable activities. The crash occurred on a road near Compiegne, and the bodies of the couple were found in the wreckage of the car. The baroness is now facing possible criminal charges by the authorities. Unsubstantiated reports that she was involved in the crash have been denied by the baroness. She is now being held in custody in France. The baroness is a member of the French aristocracy and is known for her wealth and her involvement in various charitable activities. The crash occurred on a road near Compiegne, and the bodies of the couple were found in the wreckage of the car. The baroness is now facing possible criminal charges by the authorities. Unsubstantiated reports that she was involved in the crash have been denied by the baroness. She is now being held in custody in France. The baroness is a member of the French aristocracy and is known for her wealth and her involvement in various charitable activities. The crash occurred on a road near Compiegne, and the bodies of the couple were found in the wreckage of the car. The baroness is now facing possible criminal charges by the authorities. Unsubstantiated reports that she was involved in the crash have been denied by the baroness. She is now being held in custody in France. The baroness is a member of the French aristocracy and is known for her wealth and her involvement in various charitable activities. The crash occurred on a road near Compiegne, and the bodies of the couple were found in the wreckage of the car. The baroness is now facing possible criminal charges by the authorities. Unsubstantiated reports that she was involved in the crash have been denied by the baroness. She is now being held in custody in France. The baroness is a member of the French aristocracy and is known for her wealth and her involvement in various charitable activities. The crash occurred on a road near Compiegne, and the bodies of the couple were found in the wreckage of the car. The baroness is now facing possible criminal charges by the authorities. Unsubstantiated reports that she was involved in the crash have been denied by the baroness. She is now being held in custody in France. The baroness is a member of the French aristocracy and is known for her wealth and her involvement in various charitable activities. The crash occurred on a road near Compiegne, and the bodies of the couple were found in the wreckage of the car. The baroness is now facing possible criminal charges by the authorities. Unsubstantiated reports that she was involved in the crash have been denied by the baroness. She is now being held in custody in France. The baroness is a member of the French aristocracy and is known for her wealth and her involvement in various charitable activities. The crash occurred on a road near Compiegne, and the bodies of the couple were found in the wreckage of the car. The baroness is now facing possible criminal charges by the authorities. Unsubstantiated reports that she was involved in the crash have been denied by the baroness. She is now being held in custody in France. The baroness is a member of the French aristocracy and is known for her wealth and her involvement in various charitable activities. The crash occurred on a road near Compiegne, and the bodies of the couple were found in the wreckage of the car. The baroness is now facing possible criminal charges by the authorities. Unsubstantiated reports that she was involved in the crash have been denied by the baroness. She is now being held in custody in France. The baroness is a member of the French aristocracy and is known for her wealth and her involvement in various charitable activities. The crash occurred on a road near Compiegne, and the bodies of the couple were found in the wreckage of the car. The baroness is now facing possible criminal charges by the authorities. Unsubstantiated reports that she was involved in the crash have been denied by the baroness. She is now being held in custody in France. The baroness is a member of the French aristocracy and is known for her wealth and her involvement in various charitable activities. The crash occurred on a road near Compiegne, and the bodies of the couple were found in the wreckage of the car. The baroness is now facing possible criminal charges by the authorities. Unsubstantiated reports that she was involved in the crash have been denied by the baroness. She is now being held in custody in France. The baroness is a member of the French aristocracy and is known for her wealth and her involvement in various charitable activities. The crash occurred on a road near Compiegne, and the bodies of the couple were found in the wreckage of the car. The baroness is now facing possible criminal charges by the authorities. Unsubstantiated reports that she was involved in the crash have been denied by the baroness. She is now being held in custody in France. The baroness is a member of the French aristocracy and is known for her wealth and her involvement in various charitable activities. The crash occurred on a road near Compiegne, and the bodies of the couple were found in the wreckage of the car. The baroness is now facing possible criminal charges by the authorities. Unsubstantiated reports that she was involved in the crash have been denied by the baroness. She is now being held in custody in France. The baroness is a member of the French aristocracy and is known for her wealth and her involvement in various charitable activities. The crash occurred on a road near Compiegne, and the bodies of the couple were found in the wreckage of the car. The baroness is now facing possible criminal charges by the authorities. Unsubstantiated reports that she was involved in the crash have been denied by the baroness. She is now being held in custody in France. The baroness is a member of the French aristocracy and is known for her wealth and her involvement in various charitable activities. The crash occurred on a road near Compiegne, and the bodies of the couple were found in the wreckage of the car. The baroness is now facing possible criminal charges by the authorities. Unsubstantiated reports that she was involved in the crash have been denied by the baroness. She is now being held in custody in France. The baroness is a member of the French aristocracy and is known for her wealth and her involvement in various charitable activities. The crash occurred on a road near Compiegne, and the bodies of the couple were found in the wreckage of the car. The baroness is now facing possible criminal charges by the authorities. Unsubstantiated reports that she was involved in the crash have been denied by the baroness. She is now being held in custody in France. The baroness is a member of the French aristocracy and is known for her wealth and her involvement in various charitable activities. The crash occurred on a road near Compiegne, and the bodies of the couple were found in the wreckage of the car. The baroness is now facing possible criminal charges by the authorities. Unsubstantiated reports that she was involved in the crash have been denied by the baroness. She is now being held in custody in France. The baroness is a member of the French aristocracy and is known for her wealth and her involvement in various charitable activities. The crash occurred on a road near Compiegne, and the bodies of the couple were found in the wreckage of the car. The baroness is now facing possible criminal charges by the authorities. Unsubstantiated reports that she was involved in the crash have been denied by the baroness. She is now being held in custody in France. The baroness is a member of the French aristocracy and is known for her wealth and her involvement in various charitable activities. The crash occurred on a road near Compiegne, and the bodies of the couple were found in the wreckage of the car. The baroness is now facing possible criminal charges by the authorities. Unsubstantiated reports that she was involved in the crash have been denied by the baroness. She is now being held in custody in France. The baroness is a member of the French aristocracy and is known for her wealth and her involvement in various charitable activities. The crash occurred on a road near Compiegne, and the bodies of the couple were found in the wreckage of the car. The baroness is now facing possible criminal charges by the authorities. Unsubstantiated reports that she was involved in the crash have been denied by the baroness. She is now being held in custody in France. The baroness is a member of the French aristocracy and is known for her wealth and her involvement in various charitable activities. The crash occurred on a road near Compiegne, and the bodies of the couple were found in the wreckage of the car. The baroness is now facing possible criminal charges by the authorities. Unsubstantiated reports that she was involved in the crash have been denied by the baroness. She is now being held in custody in France. The baroness is a member of the French aristocracy and is known for her wealth and her involvement in various charitable activities. The crash occurred on a road near Compiegne, and the bodies of the couple were found in the wreckage of the car. The baroness is now facing possible criminal charges by the authorities. Unsubstantiated reports that she was